

## WJC, Shamir at odds over Soviets

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and World Jewish leader Edgar Bronfman differed on the Soviet view of an international Middle East peace conference at a meeting Sunday. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress (WJC), reported to Shamir on a meeting he had in Moscow Saturday with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. "The foreign minister made quite clear... that the Soviet position now is that an international conference should basically be an umbrella," Bronfman said at a press conference. "It is clear that there is no concept of anyone forcing Israel to do what it doesn't want to do," he said. Shamir has opposed an international peace conference that would include the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council because he says it would enforce an unfavourable solution on Israel. Avi Pazner, senior aide to Shamir, said the prime minister did not accept Bronfman's view of the Soviet position. "They try now to say (the conference) is only an umbrella, but when you ask questions it is obvious the Soviets are trying to put a good face on it, and it is the same international conference," Pazner told Reuters.

# Jordan Times

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## 'Eid Al Fitr begins today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan announced Sunday that Monday was the first day of 'Eid Al Fitr. In a televised statement, Mheilan said the moon of Shawwal was sighted Sunday evening and therefore Monday will be the first day of the month of Shawwal, marking the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan. On the occasion, His Majesty King Hussein received congratulatory cables from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayed, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Zaid Ibn Shaker, Sheikh Mheilan and directors of the Public Security, Civil Defence and General Intelligence departments. The cables expressed best wishes for the King and expressed hope "such a dear occasion returns at a time when the Arab and Muslim nations have achieved their aspirations and when the holy places are restored and every inch of land is liberated."

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## Happy holiday

The Jordan Times will not be published Tuesday and Wednesday due to the 'Eid Al Fitr holiday Monday and Tuesday. The next issue of the newspaper will appear Thursday, May 19. The Jordan Times wishes its readers, advertisers and patrons a very happy 'Eid Al Fitr.

## Aziz in E. Berlin

EAST BERLIN (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz arrived in East Germany Sunday for an official visit, East German News Agency ADN said. It gave no details of his programme.

## Kuwait to resume Bangkok flights

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Airways flights to Bangkok and Manila, suspended after a hijacking last month, will resume on June 4, an airline spokesman told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) Sunday. The flights were halted after gunmen hijacked a Kuwaiti Boeing 747 on a flight from Bangkok to Kuwait April 5 and killed two Kuwaiti passengers before releasing their remaining hostages in Algiers 15 days later.

## Anti-Israeli rally held in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM (R) — Some 2,000 demonstrators protested in Amsterdam Saturday against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Chanting "Israel out," they marched through the centre of the city to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Zionist state. A similar protest by about 1,000 demonstrators took place in front of the Israeli embassy in the Hague Friday.

## Iran sends message to Bahrain

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati sent a message to Bahrain's Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa Sunday, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) reported. The agency said Iran's ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, Mostafa Fumei Haeri, delivered the message. Fumei Haeri met Bahrain's ruler, Sheikh Isa Ibn Sulman Al Khalifa Saturday, IRNA added.

## 7 suspected Kurdish rebels killed in Turkey

DERIK, Turkey (AP) — Seven suspected Kurdish insurgents were killed in a clash with security forces in this southeastern township near the Syrian border Sunday, the semi-official Anatolia news agency reported. The clash occurred after security forces surrounded a house in Bayrakli village where the suspects were hiding, the agency said. The Kurds opened fire after they were asked to surrender and all seven guerrillas in the house were killed, Anatolia reported.

## 2 killed in Karachi

KARACHI (R) — Two people were killed and two injured in ethnic violence in the Pakistani city of Karachi, raising the death toll to 39 in eight days, doctors said Sunday. Police said rival ethnic groups clashed in different parts of the sprawling port Saturday. Government officials said Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo would meet senior officials in Karachi Monday to discuss the disorders.

## Gunmen kill 3 in Belfast pub

BELFAST (AP) — Gunmen stepped into a Belfast pub Sunday afternoon and opened fire at the lunchtime crowd, killing three people, police said. Six people were taken to hospitals, some with injuries and others suffering from shock, they said. No one immediately claimed responsibility. But the pub is patronised by Roman Catholics from a nearby housing development, and Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said the shooting had the hallmarks of a Protestant extremist attack. It did not give details.

## Palestinians observe 'day of black disaster'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians staged a massive general strike Sunday to mark a "day of black disaster" on the occasion of the anniversary of the creation of Israel and the Zionist state's seizure of Jerusalem.

Palestinians in Arab Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip closed their stores and shut down public transport in answer to a strike call by the self-declared leadership of the five-month-old Palestinian uprising to mark a "day of black disaster."

But the massive presence of police and unseasonably hot

weather that reached 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) in some areas quelled violent anti-Israeli demonstrations.

"The day of catastrophe should be marked in Jerusalem but if you look how many soldiers there are, you can understand why there are no protests," said Salah Ayyad, a teacher in Arab Jerusalem.

"We have been protesting for

nearly six months, that is enough. They (Israelis) are holding flags and singing but they cannot change the fact that we are living here," he told Reuters on a deserted street of the Arab market inside Jerusalem's walled Old City.

Sunday is also the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Zionist state according to the Gregorian calendar, even though Israelis marked the occasion last month under the Jewish calendar.

Israel Radio reported police blocked a small group of followers of extremist American rabbi Meir Kahane from entering the Haram Al Sharif.

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## Syria issues tough ultimatum to warring militias in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The Syrian army warned Sunday it will move into Beirut's devastated southern slums with shoot-to-kill order and ordered warring Shi'ite militias to halt a 10-day-old bloodbath.

Brigadier-General Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's military intelligence commander in Lebanon, ordered the pro-Syrian Amal militia and the Iranian-backed Hizbollah, to lay down their arms.

He declined the ultimatum as more than 7,500 Syrian troops with some 300 tanks and armoured vehicles, massed around the labyrinthine slums, where Western hostages are believed held by Shi'ite factions linked to Hizbollah.

The Syrian force includes two battalions of elite Special Forces commandos, Syrian and Lebanese military sources quoted by the AP.

"Orders have been issued to the Arab Syrian forces to enter the suburbs and impose order," told a news conference in west Beirut.

"We warn all militiamen in the suburbs to drop their weapons without delay because our forces will open fire immediately at any gunmen on the streets or in buildings," he said.

"We warn all militiamen without exception against firing on our forces because they will deal with violators in the appropriate manner."

Kanaan did not say when the Syrians would move into the suburbs, but he said: "Syria has taken the decision that will save our people from the bloodbath... to lift the suffering and oppression imposed by the gunmen on some of our people."

Hizbollah's spiritual guide, Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, branded Syria's military buildup "an act of intimidation."

He warned "all the suburbs will be destroyed if the Syrians attempt to enter by force," indicating that Hizbollah, which has fielded around 3,000 hard-

core fighters, would resist the Syrians.

Shell blasts echoed across the capital as Kanaan spoke at the news conference in the residence of Assem Kanso, head of Lebanon's pro-Syrian Socialist Baath Party.

Police said Hizbollah and Amal militiamen were locked in artillery duels, but there was no immediate word of casualties.

The Syrian decision to commit its troops into what could deteriorate into house-to-house fighting underlined the failure of Amal, the Syrians' strongest Lebanese ally, to crush Hizbollah and end

its challenge to Damascus.

Hizbollah's fighters have seized control of the slums in 10 days of savage fighting with Amal, which is led by Justice Minister Nabih Berr.

When the fighting began, Hizbollah only held about one-third of the district that borders Beirut airport.

Kanaan declined to say whether the Syrian decision to move into the slums was taken in coordination with Iran.

Kanaan cut off a reporter who asked whether the Syrians would

(Continued on page 5)

## Soviets begin Afghan pullout

KABUL (Agencies) — Soviet troops began withdrawing from 8½ years of war in Afghanistan Sunday as shots rang out from distant hills controlled by rebels fighting to oust the Kremlin-backed Kabul government.

With the pullout just under way, one Afghan rebel group announced plans to move its main bases from Pakistan back to Afghanistan in apparent violation of an international pact guaranteeing the Soviet retreat.

The first convoy of Soviet troops leaving the country rode into Kabul after a harrowing eight-hour journey from the eastern base of Jalalabad.

Reuters correspondent Helen Womack, travelling with the convoy, said crowds in Jalalabad pelted the 1,200 departing soldiers with flowers — but some Afghans threw clods of mud and dung.

One Soviet officer said there had been no casualties from firing that came from the hills as the 300 armoured personnel carriers and BTR-80 tanks snaked through gorges along precipitous on the road to the capital.

The Soviet convoy entered the

outskirts of Kabul at 3:30 p.m. (1000 GMT) to a welcome of military enthusiasm and an almost total absence of civilians.

Loudspeakers blared Afghan music, Afghan and Soviet troops throwing paper flowers and flags lined the roads in separate groups and officers took the salute from stands erected along the route to the city.

Apart from groups of children waving at the passing show and youths holding up banners of welcome, the local people ignored the event.

Villagers stared impassively at the armoured vehicles went by and old men tilling their land scarcely bothered to look up at as the personnel carriers roared past.

The vehicles skirted the centre of Kabul to spend the night at a depot north of the city beside the airport.

An official send-off ceremony was planned for Monday, when the soldiers from Jalalabad and apparently others from Kabul were to set off north for the Salang tunnel and the border with Soviet Uzbekistan.

The departure of the Jalalabad-

## 40 missing after Iraqi raid on Larak; Tehran accuses U.S. of collusion

DUBAI (Agencies) — Tugs battled Sunday to save ships crippled by one of the worst Iraqi raids in the Gulf tanker war and Iran accused the United States of collusion in the attack on its Larak oil terminal.

Gulf shipping sources said up to 40 seamen were missing after the raid Saturday, in which Iraqi jets bombed four tankers at the terminal in the southern Gulf.

Lloyds shipping intelligence said 16 bodies had been recovered from the 564,739-tonne Liberian-flag Seawise Giant, the world's biggest ship.

Shipping sources told Reuters tugs put out fires on the super-tanker late Sunday but the vessel, used to store crude at the terminal, was in danger of sinking.

Tehran Radio said U.S. warships in the Gulf had helped the Iraqis by jamming the radar and radios of Iranian fighter planes.

"The United States will pay for exerting pressure on the Iranian people," the radio said.

The radio said the Iraqi jets, which shipping sources said dropped more than a dozen 200-kilogramme parachute bombs on the tankers, had flown over the U.S. warships on their way back to base.

"By backing Iraq, the United States is turning the Persian Gulf into a quagmire which is easy to enter — but getting out of it will cost the Americans very dearly," the radio said.

Shipping sources and diplomats said Iran's likely response to the Larak raid was difficult to predict after clashes between its navy and U.S. warships in the Gulf last month in which six Iranian vessels were sunk or damaged.



A tanker lies at anchor in the Gulf as a pall of smoke rises from Iran's Larak oil loading facility Saturday

Washington announced its navy would in future protect neutral ships in the Gulf even if they did not fly the American flag.

## Carlucci: U.S. cannot promise Mideast peace

WASHINGTON (R) — Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci said Sunday the United States could not guarantee that its new peace initiative for the Middle East would bring an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Speaking to the annual conference of the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), a powerful pro-Israeli lobby group, Carlucci also predicted the United States would increase its purchases of Israeli-made military equipment.

"The United States has long sought to play a part in bringing peace to the Middle East, and we have every intention of continuing that effort," Carlucci said.

"While our current approach is realistic and workable, we have no blueprint for peace that guarantees the end of conflict. But we do know that one element is indispensable: Any peaceful solution worthy of the name must provide for the security of all parties," he said.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is due to return to the Middle East next month.

The Iranian navy — badly weakened in its battle with the U.S. navy — has made no attacks on merchant shipping since the wider U.S. protection policy was announced.

Iraq's Al Jumhouriah newspaper said Sunday: "The attack on Larak will not be the last as long as Iran continues to reject peace and use its oil revenues to finance aggression." The editorial in the government publication reflected Iraqi determination to escalate its effort to throttle its Gulf enemy's oil lifeline.

Saturday's was the third raid in seven months on Larak, where international tankers pick up crude oil brought from Kharg island in the northern Gulf by Iran's own fleet of shuttle

tankers. To reach the facility, the Iraqi planes must fly more than 1,200 kilometres each way, requiring mid-air refuelling en route to and from the target.

The Gulf executives could not immediately verify Iraq's claim Sunday that its planes hit a "very large maritime target," a usual reference to a supertanker, in a nighttime raid. A military spokesman told Baghdad Radio that planes scored "an accurate and effective hit on the target" before returning safely to base. He did not give other details.

The ships and crewmen attacked by Iraq Saturday were ineligible for U.S. distress assistance, a

(Continued on page 3)

## Conservatives lose more ground in Iran elections

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's Interior Ministry announced parliamentary election results Sunday which indicated further losses for conservatives in a second round of voting.

Seventy-nine seats in 52 constituencies were contested in Friday's polls after most deputies to the 270-seat parliament were elected in the first ballot five weeks ago.

A ministry official told Tehran Radio, monitored in Nicosia, that nearly 900,000 people voted in Tehran Friday compared with 1.6 million in the first round.

Half the capital's 30 deputies elected in the two votes were radicals backing policies favouring the public sector and only three came from a conservative faction advocating free market policies. The rest were endorsed by both groups.

Analysts said results from the

provinces also helped to boost the pro-public sector group's majority in the Islamic consultative assembly (Majlis).

The radicals are expected to use their stronger hold on the Majlis over the next four years to pass a series of important economic laws tightening controls on the private sector.

Such measures could still be vetoed by the 12-man Guardian Council, which is dominated by conservatives.

But a strong vote in the Majlis was likely to carry weight in a special body created by spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in February to settle disputes between the parliament and the council.

The conservatives could muster up to 100 votes in the outgoing parliament.

(Continued on page 5)

## Brief but bitter election campaign seen in France

PARIS (Agencies) — France prepared for a brief but bitter general election campaign Sunday as an opinion poll indicated Socialist President Francois Mitterrand would succeed in returning his party to power.

Mitterrand, reelected president a week ago, dissolved parliament Saturday night and called a snap general election, to be held in two rounds June 5 and 12.

The 71-year-old president is hoping to build on his popularity to regain control of parliament, dominated by allies of the outgoing prime minister and defeated presidential challenger, Jacques Chirac.

According to an opinion poll published Sunday, the Socialist would win an absolute majority of the 577-seat National Assembly (Lower House of Parliament) with 41 per cent of the vote.

Chirac's centre-right coalition, which defeated the Socialist in a 1986 election, has a six-seat majority but is threatened by the rise of Jean-Marie Le Pen's anti-

immigrant National Front.

Mitterrand was accused of fooling voters with his "united France" campaign under which he promised to broaden his support to include non-Socialist and not to call a general election unless parliament blocked his government.

Extreme rightist Le Pen declared: "It's an ambush. Mitterrand's 'united France' campaign was nothing but a trick and he wants to exploit his victory to impose Socialist hegemony."

Mitterrand, however, said he was calling early elections as the Socialist-dominated government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard needed a "stable and solid" parliamentary majority.

The outgoing assembly was controlled by Chirac's conservative Rally for the Republic Party (RPR) and the centre-right Union for French Democracy (UDF).

The president named Rocard, a popular Socialist with wide appeal to the centre of the French



Francois Mitterrand

political spectrum, as his new premier. But Rocard was unable to find more than token non-Socialist representation for his

government.

The dissolution of the assembly was termed inevitable by Socialist leaders. For the conservatives did not think so.

"Mr. Mitterrand ceded to double pressure, that of the Socialist Party which dreams of regaining an absolute majority in the National Assembly, and that of Michel Rocard who did not have the courage to present himself before parliament," said Jean-Claude Gaudin, leader of the UDF group in the outgoing assembly.

Centre-right politicians were split on whether the dissolution marked the end of Mitterrand's much-publicised bid to open up his government to non-socialists.

Several said Mitterrand never intended to open up his government to the centre and wanted to keep power for the socialists.

"How can you open up politics by getting both halves of France to fight it out in a general election?" asked former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, a

prominent centrist leader.

But centre-right economist Raymond Barre, a defeated challenger in the presidential election, said Mitterrand was right to seek a strong parliament majority for his government and this did not exclude a broader coalition in the future.

"What is important is that the president and the government prove their openness towards other political trends," Barre said in a television interview.

The divisions foreshadowed what is expected to be a bitter struggle for control of the central between the Socialists and Chirac's Gaullist-led alliance.

Socialists are considering a "republican front" to attract any centrists who reject the centre-right's often ambivalent attitude to the National Front.

Chirac's lieutenant have ruled out any national alliance with the National Front, but commentators say this does not exclude local arrangements to avoid rival candidates on the right.

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# Exercise of academic freedoms in Palestinian universities of the occupied Arab territories

This is the first part of a six part series in which the exercise of academic freedoms in Palestinian universities of the occupied Arab territories are discussed. This study was presented to the UNESCO at its hundred and twenty-seventh session by Father Edouard Boue.

## Information gathered by the Rapporteur

The author spent several weeks at UNESCO headquarters:

On March 13, 1986 he met the Director-General and the Assistant Director-General for Education.

From May 12, 1986 onwards he studied the available documentation and heard the initial testimony of personalities at UNESCO headquarters.

From July 13 to 19, 1986 he examined the documentation available at the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, in Geneva.

In August 1986 he heard further testimony in the United States of America from teachers and various personalities recognised as having experience in the academic situation on the West Bank.

He stayed in Amman from March 10 to 20, 1987, where he met presidents and rectors of universities, officials in charge of education in the occupied territories, ministers, religious leaders, and other personalities. He saw a number of films shot during incidents on the West Bank. This provided an opportunity for holding fruitful discussions and ascertaining the facts with some 50 personalities, most of whom have direct, long-standing experience of conditions in universities on the West Bank and Gaza.

During the spring of 1987, the Rapporteur was received on several occasions by the Permanent Delegate of Israel to UNESCO, in Paris.

Finally, from July 13 to 24, 1987, the Rapporteur was received in Israel by the international Organisations Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Israel; this provided an opportunity for numerous contacts with the authorities responsible for the administration of the territories and other personalities in a position to provide additional information on the exercise of academic freedoms in the Palestinian universities.

The Rapporteur wishes to express here his sincere gratitude to all those who took so much time and trouble in helping him collect as much detailed and precise information as possible and in assisting him so efficiently in carrying out his assignment.

Altogether he was able to meet personally and hear testimony from some 50 people who, in various capacities, had had experience of and responsibility for academic life in the occupied territories. A comparative study of these interviews and the collaboration to which they have been subjected constitute, it is hoped, a guarantee of the objectivity of the report submitted here. They are at least conducive to a more

critical appraisal and a clearer analysis of the available written material supplied to the consultant in Paris and Geneva for information.

In the interest of brevity, and also of discretion so as not to compromise his informants, the Rapporteur will not quote any names in this report.

## Academic life on the West Bank and in Gaza

### The institutions: Background and justification

The Palestinian universities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip serve a population of some 1,338,000 inhabitants (about 813,000 and 525,000 respectively for the two territories).

There are eight university institutions operating in the territories, with a total student population of some 17,000. They are:

	Approximate number of students
Birzeit University (1972)	2,400
Bethlehem University (1973)	2,000
Al Najah National University (Nablus) (1977)	4,500
Hebron Technical Engineering College (1978)	800
Islamic University (Gaza) (1978)	4,500
Arab College of Medical Professions (El Bireh) (1979)	250
Hebron University (1980)	1,750
College of Science and Technology (1981) (Abu Dis)	700

It is estimated that some 30,000 pupils complete secondary education each year after passing the Tawjihi examination (equivalent of university matriculation or the French baccalauréat). Eight to ten thousand of them might be considered potential candidates for higher education. Until 1957 there were no universities, strictly speaking, in the territories, but only a few higher educational institutions, which were usually empowered to train secondary school teachers, and also some vocational and technical training colleges. It may be that there was less of an explicit need or demand for university education at the time. The relatively few Palestinian students usually went to university elsewhere, for example across the Jordan, particularly in Amman, or in Cairo, but also in other Arab universities or even in the West.

In the past 20 years, demands for university education have become increasingly articulate throughout the world, and this trend would probably in any case have been an incentive to the creation of university institutions in Palestine. At the same time, however, a number of reasons — financial and socio-cultural imperatives, administrative and political difficulties caused by the circumstances of occupation and the new relations with the neighbouring countries, tighter restric-

tions imposed by the governments of Jordan and Egypt on admission to the universities of Amman and Cairo, and the traditional resistance of Arab families to sending their daughters to study away from home, particularly to a foreign country, quite naturally prompted the establishment on the West Bank and in Gaza of institutions responding to the new wishes and needs of the Palestinian population. Notwithstanding its protestations the Israeli government does not seem to have taken the initiative in these developments, nor does it provide finance for them. It did at least allow such institutions to come into being or to acquire university status as from 1972-1973. Some ten or 15 years later on, it is possible to see what has been achieved, and to appreciate the aggregate of human and financial investment put into university education by various sources, for the greater benefit of young people in the occupied territories. The difficulties encountered by these institutions in operating normally must on no account be overlooked. It is necessary to assess to the achieve-

ments as objectively as possible so that their merits can be properly put on record and also to take stock of instances of dissatisfaction so that ways can be sought of remedying them.

## Resources

Founded, or at least endowed with university status, after 1967, all these institutions are "private", which means that they receive no financial support either from the Israeli government or, at least directly, from the Jordanian or Egyptian governments, which neither instigated their creation. They are financed partly from students' fees and some local resources, but rely mainly on funds raised outside the occupied territories (patronage from various sources, the Arab states, primarily Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, AMIDEAST, the Jordan-PLO Committee, the Vatican, the Union d'Eglises, etc.). The transfer of these funds to the territories as necessary can on occasion raise serious difficulties which we shall come back to later. In 1986 the total budget of these universities amounted to some \$36 million, about 50 per cent going directly to the respective institutions and 50 per cent being distributed by the Council for Higher Education (the figures given here are subject to the usual reservations, necessitated

by the diversity of sources and beneficiaries, and the very nature of the information).

The Council for Higher Education was set up in 1977, after the founding of the first universities, those of Bethlehem and Birzeit. It was not therefore originally responsible for these university developments, and does not act as a Ministry of Education. With a view to avoiding centralisation, which would be both artificial and dangerous, its role is consequently not one of initiative or direction, but rather of co-ordination, with due respect for the independent functioning of each institution and for its particular character. It includes representatives from the various institutions, professional associations and local municipalities. It is currently chaired by Doctor Anton Samsour, vice-president of Bethlehem University, and has a permanent executive body which takes care of the organisation's routine administration, and organises its formal meetings, which are held twice a month, thereby guaranteeing regular contacts among the university institutions. It has promoted some valuable studies aimed at improving teaching standards in the universities, creating new departments, ensuring financial backing, and providing training and further training for key personnel.

## Why so many universities

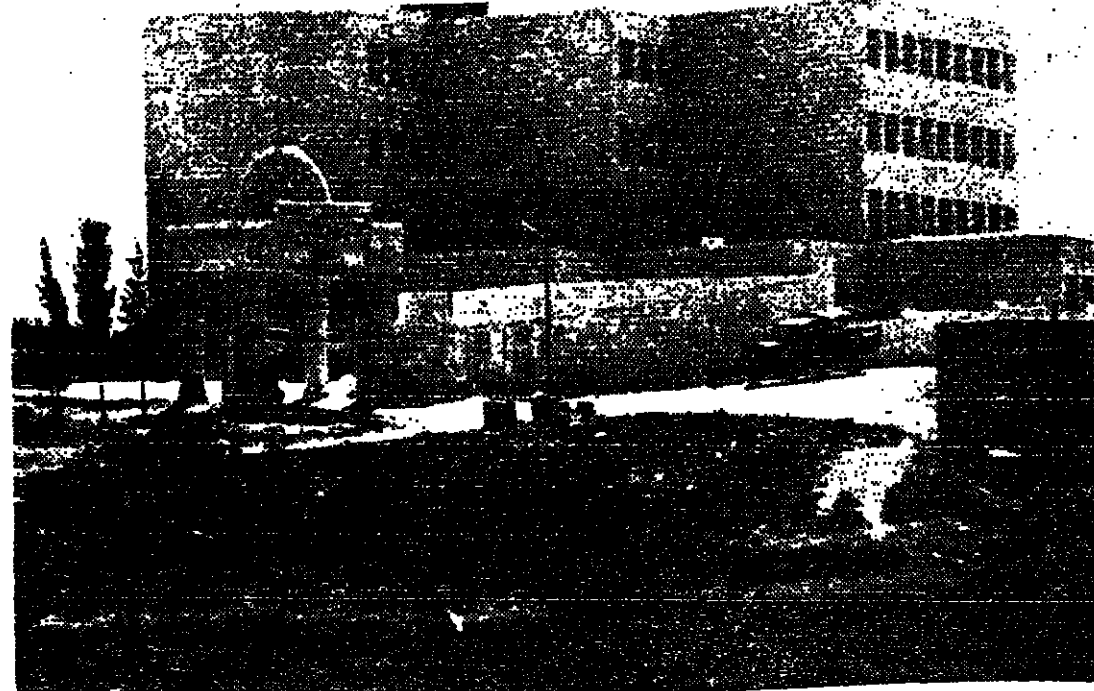
As far back as 1979 a report by Professor Norman C. Hunt pointed out the risk inherent in the proliferation of universities on the West Bank and in the production of too many graduates. The two phenomena are in fact only partly connected. The number of universities may perhaps be surprising in view of the small size of the geographical area concerned. There are probably several reasons for this: The existence of a number of secondary schools which had been at the origin of these university developments; the fact that Palestinian universities are private, hence the absence of any planning for the expansion of universities in Palestine; the variety of schools of thought and beliefs which led to these universities' establishment, and the diversity of sponsors; certain practical difficulties in moving from one place to another in the occupied territories, particularly from the West Bank to Gaza, and the difference between the Jordanian and Egyptian traditions inherited from secondary education; the administrative complications inherent in the presence of an occupying power, etc. This proliferation of small universities has its drawbacks. It inevitably creates a kind of rivalry which is not always positive or constructive. It does have advantages, though, such as making the university establishment less vulnerable in the event of tension and conflict. The range of courses on offer is, however, relatively small and to many

minds not varied enough, or at least insufficiently geared to the labour market in the territories. But in fact it is not easy to ascertain the cause of the very visible graduate employment affecting the Palestinian intelligentsia. It may be the result of the over-production of graduates by the universities. Alternatively — a criticism often levelled at the occupying power — it may be more directly the consequence of the unfavourable socio-economic conditions prevailing in the territories, due to the Israeli administration. It is a moot question, and one which does not come within the scope of this study. It cannot however be entirely overlooked, since academic freedom might be affected, depending on the possible answer.

Let us simply list the various study courses available in the Palestinian universities:

At Bethlehem, Faculty of Arts (Arabic, English, Humanities and Social Sciences). Faculty of Science (Chemistry, Biology and Mathematics). Faculty of Commerce (Business Administration), Faculty of Education, Nursing, Hotel Management and Tourism.

At Birzeit, Faculty of Arts (Arabic, Archaeology, Education and Psychology). English, Middle-East Studies, Sociology and Anthropology). Faculty of Business Administration and Economics. Faculty of Engineering



The Hebron University

(Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering). At Al Najah National University, Faculties of Arts, Economics and Business Administration, Science, Education and Engineering.

At Hebron University, Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Education and Faculty of Shari'a.

At Hebron Polytechnic, six Engineering Departments (Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, Computer Science, Architecture, Glass and Ceramics) and an Arts Department.

At Gaza Islamic University, Faculties of Shari'a, Education, Management Sciences and Nursing.

At Abu Dis College of Science

and Technology, five science courses (Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics and Computer Science); five technology courses (Technological Chemistry, Electricity, Computer Science, Medical Technology and Food Technology); and one Department of Science and Technology Education.

At the Arab College of Medical Professions (El Bireh), a School of Nursing, a Department of Medical Technology and a Department of Radiological Technology. (Plans are under way for a school of public health but authorisation has not as yet been received from the Israeli administration.)

There is some regret that there are too few technical and voca-

tional training colleges or that they are insufficiently developed. It is considered regrettable that the facilities of agricultural sciences and business administration are not particularly favoured or are systematically opposed by the Israeli administration, since it is argued that such courses would offer useful outlets at a time when graduate unemployment is seriously affecting graduates in the over-predominantly arts and science subjects taught in West Bank universities. This is one of the restrictions on academic freedom imposed by the occupying power, which strictly reserves the right to grant teaching licences and demands their renewal annually. This restriction will be discussed in detail below.

## 'Eid Al Fitr buzzing in Amman

With the announcement Sunday of the chief Islamic justice that 'Eid Al Fitr begins Monday, people thronged the Souk Al Ramadan in Jabbal Hussein to complete their shopping for the feast. Photos show two scenes from the souk (Photos by Youssef 'Al Aftan)



## TV & RADIO

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#### PROGRAMME ONE

14:00 ..... Koran  
14:20 ..... Programme review  
14:25 ..... Children's programme  
14:30 ..... Cartoon  
16:05 The Thousand and One Nights (children's stories)  
17:30 ..... Ramadan contest  
18:00 ..... Film (English)  
19:25 ..... Around the World Puzzles  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:35 ..... Arabic series  
21:25 ..... Arabic varieties  
22:00 ..... Comedy series (Arabic)  
23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Arabic play

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Un Cabreau Au Soleil  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Weekly Sport magazine (French)  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Perfect Strangers  
21:10 ..... Secret Army  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Feature film: "Unfaithfully Yours"

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07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsday  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
09:00 ..... News Summary  
09:05 ..... Just a Minute  
10:00 ..... Good Vibrations  
11:00 ..... Readings  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session Contd.  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Special Feature  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... Young Sound  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Sports Roundup

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Behind the Wall  
07:45 Reflections  
08:00 World News 08:00 24 Hours  
News Summary 08:30 Nature Notebook  
08:45 Recording of the Week  
09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Six Cities 10:00  
World News 10:00 24 Hours  
News Summary 10:30 Can Communism  
Cope? 11:00 World News 11:00 Reflections  
11:15 Behind the Wall 11:30  
Anything Goes 12:00 World News  
12:00 British Press Review 12:15 Good  
Books 12:30 Financial News Followed  
by Sports Roundup 12:45 Peebles  
Choice 13:00 News Summary followed  
by Six Cities 13:30 The Vintage Chart  
Show 14:00 World News 14:00 News  
About Britain 14:15 Tech Talk 14:30  
The Ken Bruce Show 15:00 Radio  
Newsworld 15:15 Brain of Britain 1988  
15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World  
News 16:00 24 Hours: News Summary  
16:30 Anything Goes 17:00 Outlook  
opening with 5-minute News 17:45  
Science Fiction Stories 18:00 Radio  
Newsworld 18:15 Sportsworld 18:45 The  
Seven Ages of Man 19:00 World News  
19:00 Commentary 19:15 Squaring the  
Triangle 19:30 Big Band — The Sing-  
ers 19:45 The World Today 20:00  
World News 20:00 Book Choice 20:15  
The Beatles 20:45 Sports Roundup  
21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Multitrack 1:  
Top 20 22:00 Outlook, opening with  
News Summary 22:30 Outlook contd.  
22:45 Peebles' Choice 23:00 World  
News 23:00 Twenty-Fours: News Sum-  
mary 23:30 Sports International 24:00  
News Summary followed by Network  
UK 00:15 This Particular Place 00:30  
The Vintage Chart Show 01:00 World  
News 01:00 The World Today 01:25  
Book Choice 01:30 Financial News  
01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-  
up 02:00 World News 02:00 Commem-  
ory 02:15

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Plastic Art Festival by 30 Jordanian and Arab artists at Tower Building.  
\* Permanent book exhibition, at Tower Building, Jabbal Amman, 3rd Circle.  
\* School exhibition, at Sukaina Bint Al Hussein School, Jabbal Hussein.

\* Festival of Islamic Heritage and Books at the Roman Theatre, Amman.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267  
American Centre .. 643771  
American Centre library .. 641520  
British Council .. 6361478  
French Cultural Centre .. 637009  
Goethe Institute .. 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 642033  
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777  
Hays Arts Centre .. 665195  
Husseini Youth City .. 6471816  
Y.W.C.A. .. 642551  
Amman Municipal Library .. 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 843555

#### MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Hays Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Feldore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Qai' (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

### SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 816534, 817534.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, Tel. 661757.  
Terresanta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweibdeh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622360.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 625363, chaplain's residence Tel. 601339.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.  
Assman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arab bldg. Service: Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Scour 811295.  
Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical English Service: Sunday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 822605, Rev. Veli.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) Tel. 815817, 821244

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

10:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:20 ..... Larissa (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Sana'a, Jeddah (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Helsinki (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:50 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Amman (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

10:20 ..... Sana'a (LH)  
10:30 ..... Cairo (MS)  
13:00 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (TK)  
13:00 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (GF)  
16:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
06:30 ..... Baghdad (AF)

#### DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Paris (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Chicago, Los Angeles (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
20:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
20:50 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
21:45 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:30 ..... Cairo, London (BA)  
09:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
11:10 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
11:10 ..... Cairo (MS)  
14:00 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
14:30 ..... Bahrain (GF)  
15:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
01:30 ..... Paris (AF)

#### PRAYER TIMES

04:00 ..... Fajr  
05:31 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
12:32 ..... Asr  
16:14 ..... Maghreb  
19:33 ..... 'Isha

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be hot and dry during the day. At times, the winds may be southerly moderate and freshening. In Agaba, the winds will be southerly moderate and calm seas.

#### YESTERDAY'S HIGH TEMPERATURES:

Amman 12 per cent, Agaba 18 per cent.  
Min./max. temp.  
Amman ..... 22 / 37  
Agaba ..... 39 / 41  
Deserts ..... 23 / 38  
Jordan Valley ..... 26 / 45

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

##### Sunday rates

Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc (for 10) ..... 96.5 / 99.8  
Dutch guilder ..... 179.4 / 186.1  
French franc ..... 59.5 / 61.6  
Italian lira (for 100) ..... 27.1 / 28.1  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 272.1 / 282.3  
Swedish crown ..... 57.8 / 59.8  
Swiss franc ..... 242 / 251.2  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 64.7 / 66.5  
U.S. dollar ..... 39.7 / 351.3  
W. German mark ..... 201.4 / 208.4

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate ..... 891228  
Amman Civil Defence ..... 198, 199  
Civil Defence Irbid ..... 271293, 273131  
Civil Defence Qusweish ..... 770733  
Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 57306  
Ambulance ..... 193, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198  
First aid ..... 630341  
Blood Bank ..... 778033  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 623063  
Police rescue ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Traffic police ..... 8963907  
Electric Power Co. 6363814, 624581  
Municipal water complaints ..... 771258  
Queen Alia Intl. Airport (06)5333060

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Utman Musafa ..... 774024  
Dr. Zein Zaghoul ..... 638591  
Dr. Ramzi Mizzawi ..... 894788  
Dr. Walid Yacoub ..... 794811  
Firas pharmacy ..... 666912  
Fardows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asema pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairokh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 845460

### TAXIS

Ahram taxi ..... 643971  
Zaid taxi ..... 664476  
Khayyam taxi ..... 641541  
Cairo taxi ..... 819157  
Jordan taxi ..... 623059  
Kurdi taxi ..... 841309

### IRBID:

Dr. Marwan Habbash ..... (—)  
Al Shura' pharmacy ..... 278825

### ZARQA:

Dr. Ziad Hawatneh ..... 993267  
Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417

### GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 77311/19  
Radio Jordan ..... 77431/19  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 642311  
Hotel complaints ..... 664172  
Price complaints ..... 661176  
Telephone Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Repair service ..... 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.			
Apple (French)	400 / 360	Cherry (green)	300 / 600
Apple (Greek)	450 / 360	Cucumber	140 / 100
Apple (Lebanese)	350 / 400	Dates (2 kgs)	520 / 300
Banana	300 / 250	Eggplant (large)	90 / 60
Banana (Mukammal)	350 / 300	Eggplant (small)	110 / 70
Beans	300 / 240	Garlic (green)	160 / 120
Beans (broad)	200 / 150	Lemon	270 / 240
Cabbage	150 / 100	Melons	160 / 120
Carrot	150 / 100	Marrow	140 / 100
Cauliflower	220 / 180	Onion (green)	140 / 100
		Onion (dry)	80 / 50



## UNRWA teachers send memo to Vienna

AMMAN (J.T.) — A committee formed by UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) teachers in Jordan has submitted a memorandum to the agency's commissioner general in Vienna outlining the demands of the teachers and their grievances.

The memorandum noted that since 1979 UNRWA teachers in Jordan have not received any increase on their salaries and that the agency's headquarters had ignored its own survey on the teachers' living conditions that might lead to the introduction of improvements in these conditions.

Other demands included better health services and cost of living allowances.

## Dead man found near road in Rajeb

AMMAN (J.T.) — A body of a young man in his twenties has been found near a road covered with bushes in the district of Rajeb in the Irbid governorate, according to a report in Al-Dustour Arabic daily.

The paper said that the body has been transferred to the Princess Basma Hospital for autopsy and identification.

According to the paper also, divers working for the Civil Defence Department have pulled out two bodies from pools at Ain Al-Basha and North Shmeh.

The bodies are of 18-year-old Hassan Ismail and 65-year-old Ahmad Saleh respectively.

## Tabbaa, Fayez discuss services at Aqaba port

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ways to improve facilities at Aqaba port and measures that could be introduced to expand its capacity were discussed by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Hamdi Tabbaa and Jordanian Ports Corporation Director General Eid Al-Fayez.

According to Sawt Al-Shaab Arabic daily, the two discussed the prospect of further boosting the port's facilities to transform it into one of the major ports on the Red Sea, and improving facilities for handling goods imported by the Ministry of Supply.

## Jordan has 2,055 qualified nurses

AMMAN (J.T.) — The total number of qualified nurses in the Kingdom now stands at 2,055 of whom 559 are non-Jordanians, according to a statistical bulletin prepared by the Health Ministry's Planning, Training and Research Department.

Al-Rai Arabic daily quoted the bulletin as saying that Jordan's nursing training centres have a capacity to train 280 nurses annually, and therefore by the end of 1988 there will be at least 1496 Jordanian nurses.

The bulletin predicted that the number of nurses will rise to 3,110 in 1995 and 4,130 by the end of the century when Jordan will need 4,387 nurses.

According to the bulletin, the number of midwives in Jordan now stands at 413 of whom 47 are non-Jordanians.

The midwives are trained in

nursing schools run by the Health Ministry, which turn out 45 of them every year, according to the bulletin which said that the total number of Jordan's midwives by the end of the century will be 818.

The bulletin expected that the country will face a shortage of 50 midwives annually from 1995 onwards, and proposed that nursing schools should offer training to at least 85 midwives annually to meet the expected shortage.

The bulletin noted that the country now has 3,421 assistant nurses of whom 48 are non-Jordanians, but this is a far fewer number than the needs of the country.

By the year 2,000 it said the shortage in the number of assistant nurses will be reduced to 750 from 4,300 in 1988.

In March 1988, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh, in a lecture

delivered in Aqaba, said that Jordan still lacks sufficient number of nurses and midwives to work in health centres spread across the country.

Although more and more females are applying to nursing schools, the Health Ministry for the time being continues to make up for the shortage by employing foreign nurses, the minister noted.

He said that the Health Ministry has concluded contracts with nurses from China and will shortly draw up contracts with nurses from Poland specialising in the treatment of mental patients.

The ministry is currently building an institute for training instructors in nursing, a project which would help to provide sufficient number of nurses in all fields, Hamzeh pointed out.

## Jordan to mark Telecommunications Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with other countries, Tuesday marks the International Telecommunications Day, which will be celebrated this year under the theme of "Transfer of Technology."

Jordan directs special attention to transfer of knowledge in the field of modern telecommunications.

It endeavours to apply such knowledge at all stages of work, including planning, designs, preparation of tender documents, evaluation of contracts, manufacturing and installing of telecommunication equipment, pre-testing operations, and maintenance.

In its keen interest to develop telecommunications, the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has developed its telecom-

munications institute into a telecommunications college, which offers a diploma in telecommunication science and its applications.

The college has thus far graduated four batches of trainees.

The TCC also seeks to move a step farther by partly or totally manufacturing telecommunication equipment.

## Workshop on eye surgery to begin

AMMAN (Petra) — A training workshop and a seminar on eye surgery will open at the Jordan University Hospital on Saturday.

A team from the International Society of Surgery will take part in the four-day workshop along with a team from the United States, the University of Jordan, the Royal Medical Services, the Health Ministry and the private sector.

The University of Jordan's dean of the Faculty of Medicine

said that surgeons, during the workshop, will perform operations on Jordanian patients, especially related to the cornea and the plantation of lenses.

The operations will be telecast live through a closed circuit network from the operation theatres

to the halls where participants and professors will discuss them in detail, according to the dean.

He said that the coming workshop is of vital importance to Jordanian ophthalmologists who will be oriented on new skills and techniques in eye surgery.

## Seminar on population to start here Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional seminar on population and development of human resources and their employment will be held at the University of Jordan Saturday.

Dr. Wadie Sharaiya, dean of the university's faculty of economics and administrative sciences, said that the three-day seminar will discuss subjects related to development of population and human resources in Jordan, the local labour market, the role of education in development, types of non-Jordanian workers employed here and their economic and social effect on the country.

Sharaiya, who is chairman of a committee preparing for the

seminar, said that unemployment in Jordan and the role of various organisations in the development of human resources will also be discussed at the seminar.

The university, in cooperation with the Labour Ministry and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), is organising the seminar which will be attended by representatives of concerned authorities in Syria, Saudi Arabia, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the University of Jordan, the Labour Ministry, the Royal Scientific Society, the Department of Statistics, the Ministry Planning and the Social Security Corporation.

## RSS News reports society's activities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has begun publishing its first monthly English language issue of "RSS News," reporting on the society's activities, visits by its senior officials and scientific cooperation with other centres.

The RSS also published its 18th Arabic language issue which contains a variety of subjects dealing with the RSS's solar research activities, oxidation process in metal and other interesting subjects.

Both issues are distributed free of charge.

## Team studies needs of Mafraq governorate

MAFRAQ (Petra) — A team from the Ministry of Planning is currently conducting a field study of the Mafraq governorate to determine its needs, according to the Mafraq governor.

He made the statement at a meeting of various heads of government departments involved in development projects in the governorate, and district governors.

## Jordan lacks properly trained people for occupational therapy

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One area in which Jordan seriously lacks properly trained personnel is occupational therapy. Working in both special centres and hospitals to rehabilitate the sick and overcome permanent handicaps, the present handful of overseas trained occupational therapists currently working in Jordan, simply cannot meet the needs for their services. A fact that is brought home more forcefully by the estimate that there is sufficient work in Jordan to keep between 70 and 100 qualified occupational therapists in full employment.

In order to explore ways of

meeting this urgent need a group of interested organisations led by the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped and the General Union of Voluntary Services have got together to produce a four year long project. The initial aim is to equip a special centre and bring experts to Jordan to establish training courses in occupational therapy. In the meantime four qualified Jordanian nurses will be sent abroad to train in order to ultimately take over the running of the courses from these experts, in effect to make Jordan self-sufficient in an important paramedical profession.

Although this project has been started by non-governmental organisations, the Ministries of Health, Higher Education and Social Development are being kept fully informed.

The estimated cost of establishing the training facilities is expected to reach JD 150,000, about one quarter of which is being sought from the European Economic Community.

While some have been pledged by various interested parties, more than JD 100,000 will have to be raised by charitable appeals.

The first event scheduled to raise money for the establishment of a school of occupational therapy is Mrs. Hafida Latta's tea

party. Due to take place on Sunday, May 29th, at 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Latta's tea party promises to be as lively as these affairs have always been in the past with lots of delicious cakes and parties to eat, impressive raffle prizes and other entertaining events.

Previous years tea parties have raised large sums of money for other charities and Mrs. Latta hopes this year will be even more successful.

Tickets, available from the British Council, are JD 5.

(Continued from page 1)

## 40 missing after raid

State Department spokeswoman said.

"The supertankers were inside one of the exclusion zones, which both belligerents have declared and they were servicing the port of a belligerent," spokeswoman Sondra McCarty said. "Each of these factors disqualifies shipping from U.S. distress assistance."

U.S. warships are now permitted to intervene on request in attacks on neutral shipping as well as to provide "humanitarian aid" to non-U.S. flagged vessels, but only in international waters.

## Jordan's studios take big strides

Mariam Suahin  
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN'S relatively young television and cinema industry is on the verge of breaking into the ranks of the top production studios in the Arab World, according to Zeid Fareez, production manager at Jordan Studios, the Jordan Company for Television and Cinema Production (JCTV).

"Jordan Studios ranks among the top four production companies in the region," according to Fareez. "In terms of quality and quantity of the productions, it is probably the most productive." The company is rapidly becoming one of the most successful in the Arab World.

"Other production studios," says Fareez, "mostly in the Gulf countries, are the 'competition' and are generously backed by their local financiers. These local financiers do not, on the whole, back Jordanian productions, even if they are geared to the inter-Arab market. If you consider the financial resources that we have in Jordan, we are being backed generously by both the private and the public sectors. Aid from other Arab countries is not reaching us, however. Each area wants to develop its own industry, that is perfectly understandable, but the market in the Arab World is of a limited size, therefore, practically there should be some sort of collaboration in coordinating production. This would be the key to a large scale success of TV and cinema production in Jordan as well as the rest of the Arab World."

Last year 15-18 television series produced by Jordan Studios were marketed all over the Arab World. They included dramas, soap operas, varieties, educational series and documentaries, historical as well as religious pro-

grammes. According to Fareez, "the 250 filmed hours that the company produces every year meet the different needs of the Arab TV audience, being sufficiently varied in style and technique to make the programme both educational and entertaining."

"Our target market is exclusively Arab. It includes, the Gulf, Saudi Arabia, North Africa, Syria, Libya, Iraq, Egypt, Yemen," Fareez says. "The dialogue is usually in modern standard Arabic, which everyone can understand. So there is no regional character being imposed."

"For a long time our fellow Arabs, who had not visited Jordan, thought we were a purely desert bedouin society. This is the only thing they could conclude from the series we were producing for quite some time, we were exposing bedouin and village life in Jordan. Now we have become concerned with changing this particular image of Jordan. We want to expose the development plans, the social programmes, the constitutional changes that Jordan is going through. The current social dilemmas will be dealt with more than they were before," says Fareez.

The majority of the company's 82 full time employees are Jordanians, however, most of the actors that are hired on a contract basis are from other countries in the Arab World. "This is an extremely beneficial atmosphere for Jordanian actors and other professionals to work in, for it gives them the opportunity to learn from others and exchange expertise. Our situation is somewhat unique, we are in the middle of an ingathering of Arab talents from all over the Arab World, North Africa, the Levant as well as the Gulf, Saudi Arabia, and of course Egypt. We are at the centre of the Arab World geographically. This situation gives us

the chance to eliminate inter-Arab (regional) differences or at least to create familiarity with the different pieces of our culturally mosaic region. This makes us avant-garde," Fareez points out.

One documentary series has been produced for export beyond the boundaries of the Arab World, it is a series of programmes on Islamic art and heritage. It was filmed in Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Jordan Studios plans to market it in Europe with subtitles or through dubbing, in English, French and German.

There is another project which, once finished, will be marketed both in and outside of the Middle East. It will be about famous women in the Arab World.

According to Fareez, "the most successful series that we have produced so far has been the educational series Al-Manazil. It received the silver medal at the Baghdad festival. I want to stress the importance of this programme because I believe that very few people realise the kind of work that goes into a programme like this. Firstly the cost is tremendous, the United States Agency for International Development contributed the bulk of the funding, that is \$4.2 million, the Jordanian government paid \$1.5 million and Jordan Television paid \$500,000."

"The rationale behind the programme was that reading is the key to literacy, and literacy is the 'master key to knowledge'. The assumption being that development and literacy go hand in hand. In some Arab countries the literacy rate is as low as 20-25 per cent, in one or two it reaches 80-85 per cent. Literacy in Arabic is possible only through the use of standard Arabic, and there is a critical shortage of qualified teachers. Television has the potential to be an invaluable educational medium that remains vir-

tually untapped in the Arab World. TV could fill the highly desirable function as major social and educational tool for change. The Al-Manazil series is the first attempt to teach reading skills which stress uniform standard language," says Fareez.

A multinational Arab advisory board was formed to identify linguistic needs of Arab children. Countries represented on this board were Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, North Yemen and Jordan.

The series was designed as a supplement to the schools in teaching basic reading and language skills to children from ages six to 10. Modern standard Arabic was used in the show, making the language uniform.

One hundred and fifty films were shot on location throughout the Arab World, they included historical and monumental sites to give the show a pan-Arab flavour.

"Planning and producing the series took 22 months to complete. A research team from the University of Jordan presented results of a study that tested the pilot programmes among target audience children in order to aid staff and advisors better understand how children would respond to the programmes. The researchers included children of different age groups and social-economic backgrounds as well as urban and rural residents in their study in order to fully validate their findings," according to Fareez.

Although JCTV has come a long way since it was founded in 1981, it looks to more inter-Arab investment and cooperation in order to enter the internationally competitive market in full swing. "We must learn to work together — it is a message we aim to transmit through our educational programme" Fareez concluded.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**CONDOLENCES:** His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated the Maan governor to convey his condolences to Abu Tayeh family over the death of the late Nayef Dheilan Abu Tayeh.

**BRUNEI MINISTER:** Minister of Religious Affairs in Brunei Haj Mohammad Zine Bin Haj Srouin will pay a four-day official visit to Jordan for talks with his Jordanian counterpart Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Khayyat on developing bilateral relations in the fields of Islamic affairs.

**LONDON MAYOR:** London Mayor will pay a visit to Jordan for talks with his Jordanian counterpart Abdul Raouf Al-Rawabdeh on relations between the Jordanian and British capitals. The guest will also visit the Urban Development Department and tour its housing projects.

**NEW ROADS:** Ministry of Public Works Secretary General Sunday said that traffic on the desert highway has been diverted near Daba'a to the new road, which used to cause a lot of traffic jams.

**BULGARIAN ENVOY:** Bulgarian Ambassador to Jordan Yanko Demirev met here Sunday with Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh and discussed Jordanian-Bulgarian cooperation in the field of information.

**JD 18,464 FOR NEEDY:** The National Aid Fund (NAF) here has paid JD 18,464 in financial assistance to needy families during March and April of this year. The NAF office director said that the assistance benefitted 453 families in all parts of Karak governorate.

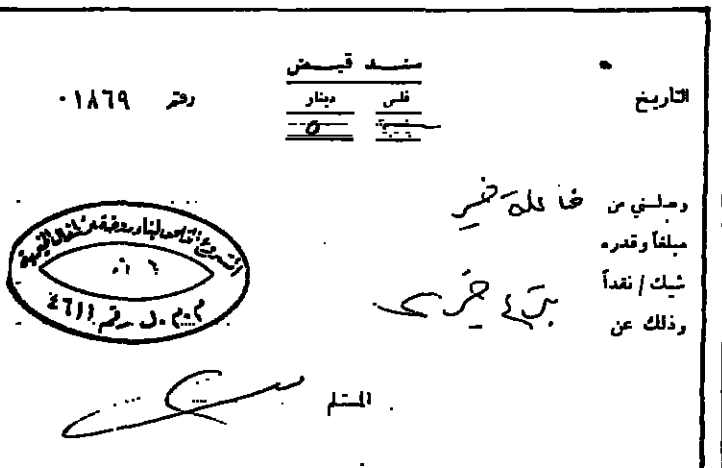
**POLISH PRODUCTS:** Poland will display a variety of its products in a week-long exhibition which will open at the Jerusalem International Hotel in Amman Saturday. A report in the local press said that the exhibition will be inaugurated by Tourism Minister Zuhair Ajlouni but the opening ceremony will be preceded by a press conference in which the Polish charge d'affaires in Amman will outline Jordanian-Polish ties and cooperation in tourism, economic and trade fields.

**HINDAWI TO VISIT TUNIS:** Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi has accepted an invitation to visit Tunisia, extended to him by his Tunisian counterpart Mohammad Al-Hadi Khalil, for talks on developing scopes of cooperation in the educational, scientific and cultural fields. The invitation was contained in a letter delivered to him by Tunisian Ambassador to Jordan Said Ibn Mustafa.

**JD 68,000 FOR ROADS:** Amman Municipality collected JD 68,000 in fees for asphalted roads, constructing road embankments and boundary walls, during the month of April.

**180 TONNES OF MEAT:** Supply Ministry Saturday received 180 tonnes of imported meat for distribution to the selling centres throughout the Kingdom. This quantity will be sold to consumers until the first day of Eid Al-Fitr, after which distribution of meat will cease until next Saturday.

**EXHIBITION:** Culture Minister Mohammad Hammouri Sunday inaugurated the first artistic exhibition of the Jordanian artist Mohammad Ahmad Qaddoumi at the Housing Bank Complex. The exhibition includes 50 plates depicting the development of drawing art in Jordan.



The receipt given by the imposter with a seal but no address of the charitable organization.

## Imposter collects funds for imaginary society

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al-Dustour Arabic daily has published a photocopy of a receipt which it says was issued by an imposter posing as a fund-raiser for a charitable society.

The imposter, has been making house calls and collecting funds for the imaginary charitable society's endeavour to build a kindergarten.

The holder of the receipt con-

tacted the General Union of Voluntary Societies' President Abdullah Al-Khatib in order to make sure that the money was being used for charity.

Khatib, the report said, immediately contacted the police reporting the imposter's actions.

According to the report proper measures are being taken to apprehend the imposter.

## GUVS to raise annual contributions to charity

AMMAN (J.T.) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has decided to raise the ceiling of its annual contributions to charitable societies in both banks of Jordan to JD 450,000, according to Al-Dustour Arabic daily.

The paper quoted GUVS President Abdullah Al-Khatib as saying substantial sums have been allocated for financing equipment

needed for training the handicapped at GUVS centres, and that JD 30,000 have been allocated initially for the construction of Hamzeh Rehabilitation Centre in Marka.

According to Khatib, JD 2,000 has been allocated as a contribution towards improving health conditions of kidney patients and JD 400 will be distributed to women prisoners at rehabilitation centres in Jweideh and Qafqafa.



A scene from Al-Manazil educational programme



## Jordan Times

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## Stop the music, send the mediator

UNITED States State Department spokesman Charles Redman's characterisation of Secretary of State George Shultz's Middle East peace plan as "the only workable alternative" to the violence in the region is more generous than it is truthful. Never mind. What did we expect Mr. Redman to say of his boss' plan: "Nice try, George, but no cigar?"

Redman's attitude strikes us as peculiarly arrogant, and, vis-a-vis the recent history of Middle East diplomacy, peculiarly American. It is presumptuous of the United States to see itself as the purveyor of the only workable alternative to anything, let alone to regional peace arrangements. But, as we said, never mind. It is part of the burden of being a superpower to have an exaggerated sense of one's importance.

For sure, Mr. Shultz does well to keep plugging away at his Middle East diplomacy. Nobody ever said his task would be easy, or quickly accomplished. After all, the main obstacle facing him is one of his own country's doing: He tries to promote Middle East peace among Arabs and Israelis with one hand, while with the other he signs strategic cooperation accords and \$3 billion plus annual aid grants for Israel, and issues repeated statements that American policy is based firmly on maintaining the superiority of Israel's military over the combined forces of its Arab adversaries. What are we supposed to do when faced with such a partisan in mediator's clothing? Break out in a chorus of "Hallelujah, George, Blessed are the Peacemakers!"

It must be hard being a superpower which pledges all its super powers to one side in a regional conflict which it is also trying to help adjudicate to the satisfaction of the two sides in the region. No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Redman says outrageous and simplistic things. Our feeling is that the Arab World should make it clear to the United States, and to Mr. Shultz, that we welcome genuine mediation, and we welcome an American effort to help resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through negotiations. But we are fed up with vain glorious and self-congratulatory nonsense from superpowers who would try to cover up their fundamental partiality by showering themselves with mountains of diplomatic whipped cream and strawberries, in order to dwell in a perfectly moral world presided over by American political traditions and ethical exhortations. By setting themselves up as the great and fair folk of the world, the Americans risk having to fall all that much further when the whipped cream melts, and the strawberries wilt. Send us mediators, for sure, but spare us the violin music.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Iraq's heroic stand

JORDAN has welcomed Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Amman and held talks with him on developments in the Arab World and the situation in the Gulf region. They reviewed the great successes of the Iraqi armed forces which resulted in the ultimate liberation of the Fao peninsula. In their review of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the two leaders paid tribute to the heroic stand and the sacrifices of the Palestinians and their just struggle for freedom. It is natural that these talks assume great significance especially as they come at a time when the Arabs are becoming more convinced that they hold the initiative and that a just and honourable peace is not far from the reach of strong hands that can confront external enemies and thwart Iran's aggression. Jordan's support for Iraq has never wavered, and the Iraqis have proved to the world that the recession of Arab strength has ended and that all forces are now being rallied to forge ahead towards liberation, peace and stability. This power is making itself felt, in the first stage, at the eastern flank of the Arab World where the Iraqis are involved in ending the Gulf conflict despite Iran's intent on pursuing the fighting.

#### Al Dustour: Saddam Hussein in Jordan

IRAQI President Saddam Hussein's working visit to Jordan and his meetings with His Majesty King Hussein represented a new move towards bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi relations and boosting inter-Arab action. The meeting gives further impetus to the successful outcome of the November Amman Arab summit meeting and the solidarity among Arabs which was achieved at that summit. The Iraqi president's visit comes in the wake of the great victory achieved by the Iraqi armed forces in the Fao peninsula where the Iranian invaders were cleaned out from Arab territory and given an unforgettable lesson. The two leaders' meetings in Amman during this holy month will no doubt contribute most favourably not only towards promoting bilateral relations but also in further boosting collective Arab action. The meeting was deemed necessary at a time when the Arab World is dealing with very critical conditions and facing a dangerous situation that requires closer consultations and coordination of efforts. We welcome the Iraqi president in Jordan and pay tribute to his leadership of the Iraqi people and armed forces.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Iraq defends nation

JORDANIAN-Iraqi talks in Amman point to the fact that Jordan is maintaining its leading and distinguished role in rallying the Arabs and unifying their ranks. They mean that Arab leaders are not sparing any effort in their drive to confront and thwart the plans and the conspiracies of the Israeli and Iranian enemies. Jordan, through its constant efforts, succeeded in achieving a fruitful and successful Arab summit meeting in November, thus paving the ground for inter-Arab action at all levels. Iraq, through its heroic defence of the Arab land and Arab Order succeeded in thwarting the Persian enemy's dreams and its intention of sowing seeds of dissension within the Arab Nation and distorting the true image of Islam. Iraq which has been involved in a prolonged war in defence of the Arab Nation was not distracted from joining other Arab countries in working together for preserving solidarity and strengthening to ranks of the Arab World. The great victory achieved at the Fao peninsula did not divert the Iraqi leadership's attention from the chronic problems plaguing the Arab Nation.

# Let's give tourism a chance

By Waleed Sadi

JORDAN is a country which strives on tourism and invests lavishly on the promotion of tourism to its historical sites. In fact the whole success story of the national air carrier, Royal Jordanian, is dependent on easy and unhindered access and travel to the Kingdom's lands and touristic attractions.

Yet existing and applicable regulations imposed by the Ministry of Interior makes it almost impossible for the citizens of over 70 countries to obtain entry visas to this country within a reasonable time. Some of the countries affected by the apparent and overtly harsh treatment meted to their citizenry include friendly countries like Turkey and Pakistan.

The unduly harsh impediments put in the face of would-be visitors to our country include the need to submit applications for visas to the Jordanian embassy or consulate in place which in turn transmit such applications to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a journey which takes weeks. Once the applications are received by the concerned department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and duly registered, meaning the passage of several additional days, the applications are forwarded to the Ministry of Interior where they are processed at a snail-pace speed. Often the applicants would require sponsors in Jordan who may also have to file bonds in support of the applicant. Then the long tedious journey back to the applicant begins commencing with the usual stop stations, i.e., the Ministry of Foreign Affairs onto the embassy and finally to the applicant. Such a long bureaucratic odyssey consumes a good 30 days and upward. By that time if the applicant is not in desperate, need to travel to Jordan he or she would have given up hope and lost the desire to see the country.

No one would quarrel with the need to preserve the security and protect the stability of our country. This is a most honourable and vital objective and all our concerned authorities engaged with these noble aspirations deserve our sincerest appreciations and gratitude. But this country has distinguished itself throughout its glorious history as a country of reason, moderation and plain common sense. These qualities have been the most redeeming landmarks that separated and distinguished this country of ours from the other countries which do not value common sense and reasonable means to arrive at even the most cherished and vital goals. If we succumb to the archaic ways of the others, we would surely lose our identity and characteristics.

This is however, exactly what we are caught doing in the

treatment we have been according our would-be visitors, whether tourists or business men and women or otherwise. One can understand and indeed sympathise with all sincere efforts to screen out the undesirable as they are the security-risk people or plain labourers and even house maids who flock to our midst in search of employment in a manner and style which are inconsistent with our laws and traditions.

Can we not accomplish such legitimate missions without unduly interfering with the normal traffic of would be tourists and business people, whose only desire is to enjoy our country and spend their time and money on our country, intending to promote trade and commerce with us or to initiate contacts with us on cultural or artistic levels?

Have we lost so much faith in the ability of our diplomatic missions abroad to distinguish between a legitimate and bona fide tourist or business man from the people who have questionable backgrounds or devious motives. Better still, can't our diplomatic missions have a free hand and enjoy reasonable discretion to give out visas to certain categories of would be visitors to our country such as doctors, lawyers, business people, educators etc. etc. who are, prima facie, legitimate and safe and secure would be visitors and subject the other categories of visitors to the kind of scrutiny that is now applicable to all categories of visitors. As for the other categories of visitors we should endeavour to expedite the processing of their visa applications in a much shorter time through the use of the telex or faximile.

I can almost hear now the whisper often uttered by the sceptical and over zealous security conscious administrators in our country, who would offer the argument that the devil often arrives in disguise and wears the clothes of the innocent and legitimate in order to enter our country. But surely such contingencies can still be tackled in a more efficient way than the way being deployed now.

To begin with the diplomatic missions can ask for certain documentations to corroborate the pretensions and representations of the applicants. A fall back procedure can also be employed which would involve the procedure of checking with a home base by swift and efficient means on the credentials of the applicants with questionable backgrounds.

Whatever means we adopt for such a purpose, for Gods sake, let them be geared to promote the overall and balanced interests of the country in the most sound and reasonable manner.

What we will have would be similar to what the developing and least developed countries are doing, their left hands do not know what their right hands are doing. And what usually ensues is the disappearance of synchronisation between various policy objectives with devastating consequences on the welfare of the country as a whole. Surely that is not the intention of our authorities concerned with the issuance of visas although that is what they have reaped albeit unintentionally.

If I am accused of oversimplifying the case for prompt processing of visa applications and that I am taking for granted hearsay and illusory depiction of the situation related to the procurement of visa, may I cite one of several verifiable stories, that came to my attention of late. The sister-in-law of a Turkish lady married to one of our illustrious deans at one of our prestigious universities came to visit her sister. Sure enough her visa application took over a month inspite of the high standing of the husband of the lady in question. He happens to be a senior executive in a prominent Turkish company.

Having become impressed with Jordan which she has seen for the first time and charmed by its warm and hospitable people, she thought of asking her husband to come swiftly to Amman to share with her joys and happiness. Her dream became one of the many other similar dreams which simply could not be realised because of our bureaucracy.

She waited three whole weeks for her husband to arrive and finally gave up and advised him to cancel his travel plans because time was up for her to return to her children and home.

It turned out that the poor husband has in fact submitted his application for a visa three weeks ago and inspite of his impressive credentials, he stood waiting for a reply to his application more than long and the anticipated answer was no where in sight. Upon checking and double checking in Amman about the fate of his visa it became clear that it is still buried in the midst of the hundreds and hundreds of other visa applications waiting processing.

At the most optimistic expectations, the answer to his application would have taken two to three additional weeks. Who in good conscience can expect a would-be-tourist to go through the agonies of waiting that long to visit us. I thought that we seek tourists and seek them out everywhere to visit our beautiful country. Could some one please explain to me and the many stranded tourists how to deal with this irony, dissimily and cross purposes and objectives?

## Poland: Events remind both sides of stakes of reform

By John Daniszewski

The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Poland's worst labour unrest in nearly seven years has given authorities a warning: Plans to reform the Polish economy and political system are facing mounting public impatience.

But the opposition learned something, too: the public is still not ready to try a repeat of 1980, when nationwide strikes eventually led to the imposition of martial law.

The latest string of five strikes, beginning April 25 among bus and train drivers in western Poland and ending Tuesday night in the Baltic Port of Gdansk, was the country's worst labour unrest since the 1981 martial-law crackdown on the Solidarity free trade union.

The strikes, which focused on demands for higher pay and union freedoms, contained echoes of August 1980, when Poland was electrified by a sudden national labour revolt that gave birth to Solidarity.

Before the East Bloc's first independent trade union was formally banned in 1982, it claimed 10 million members, nearly one out

of three Poles, and was far larger than the ruling Polish United Workers (Communist) Party.

April and May 1988 followed a different script. Although there were frequent expressions of concern and sympathy, the vast majority of the society hung back from any overt moves to help the strikers.

Those who were the most militant this time were often members of a younger generation. They had not experienced, as had their elders, the disappointment and trauma of martial law that resulted from the strikes at the start of this decade.

"Polish society, critical though it is, wants to solve its problems in a climate of peace," asserted a commentary Wednesday by the state-run news agency PAP.

"History does not like to repeat itself. And this was exactly what the aging veterans of Solidarity could not understand."

But government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the unrest was instructive for the authorities and would cause them to redouble efforts to reform the economic and political systems.

He said the unrest was the result of "dissatisfaction... we

are aware of this, we understand the impatience of people whose lives are difficult. The authorities have been drawing conclusions from this situation."

Indeed, one day after the last strike, the Polish parliament unanimously passed a programme to speed up its plans to make the economy more efficient by giving it special powers to fire managers or take over enterprises that resist economic changes.

For Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, the failure of the strikes to expand this time was largely a matter of timing. Despite official propaganda that portrayed Walesa as the manipulator of events, he said repeatedly that the strike at the Lenin Shipyard this time caught him by surprise and came "too early" to attract enough support to be effective.

Public dissatisfaction is building, he said. He said that if authorities do not pursue reform more effectively — including dialogue with Solidarity and other independent groups — the final result will be "bloody revolution."

Some of the students and younger workers who were among the most vocal participants in the

latest protests were only in their early teens during Solidarity's heyday.

When the Lenin Shipyard strike committee in Gdansk, led by a 62-year-old engineer and behind the scenes by the 44-year-old Walesa, were agreeing to discuss a compromise in which the strikers would relinquish an immediate demand for recognition of Solidarity, it was the younger generation that balked.

Official comments were quick to label the strikers' decision to leave the shipyard, even without a settlement, as the end of Solidarity.

"The myth of Solidarity's might has fallen," the PAP commentary said. It "turned out to be a small group which could not find support in big enterprises, including those in Gdansk, and even in the Gdansk shipyard itself."

But a Western diplomat speculated it was too early to write Solidarity's obituary.

He said the group will continue to exist "because it continues to be a necessary focus for a whole band of postulates and opinions that exist among the Polish people."

## Brazil marks 100 years of abolition but blacks are bitter

By Roger Atwood

Reuters

RIO DE JANEIRO — On Brazilian television, blacks are usually portrayed as maids, waiters or foul-mouthed criminals.

In real life many live in flimsy shacks amid open sewers in sprawling shantytowns.

Brazilian blacks, at least a third of the population, mark 100 years of freedom from slavery this week but say they have not yet broken the chains of poverty and racism.

Black leaders say they won't join in the parades, public seminars and festivals of black culture the government planned to mark the centenary.

"This is no time for celebration for blacks, but rather for reflection and action since most of us are living in conditions that are just as bad if not worse than in 1888," said black activist Leila Gonzalez.

This May 13 is a national holiday, marking the date Princess-Regent Isabel signed abolition into law, making Brazil the last country in the western hemisphere to outlaw slavery.

Originally brought here from Africa by the Portuguese, slaves were a mainstay of the economy from colonial times. At the time of abolition, nearly a million slaves toiled in Brazil, mostly on huge sugar and coffee plantations where they often worked 18 hours a day, seven days a week. Since then, Brazil has come to

take pride in the unique fusion of European, African, Asian and native American roots. Brazilians often say their ethnic mix has given them a vigorous sense of national identity that helped them become an industrial powerhouse in the developing world.

### Traces of racism

But the abolition centenary has focused attention on whether blacks have been left out of Brazil's heady economic progress and why they have made so few inroads on the white-dominated heights of power.

Black activists have been hammering home the message that society is laced with racism and that the end of slavery has hardly brought a promised land for blacks.

There are few prominent blacks in business or banking, no black generals in the army, and only seven of the 559 members of the Brazilian congress are black.

One of them, black congresswoman Benedita da Silva, has introduced a bill that would toughen anti-discrimination laws by barring bail for offenders — a common escape hatch for people arrested for bigotry in housing or hiring.

"The bill will pass, but it's been difficult to convince people of the need for it. Most legislators do not recognise racism as a problem," da Silva, who represents the leftist Workers Party and lives in a Rio shantytown, told Reuters.

Another of her initiatives would turn the crumbling remains of the famed "quilombos," rural hamlets where runaway slaves settled, into national monuments. She seeks to incorporate these and other bills into Brazil's new constitution, which lawmakers are expected to complete by the end of next month.

But it will take more than the stroke of a pen to erase racism. Last year a group of Rio lawyers founded an advocacy group called S.O.S. racism, which gives free legal advice to blacks seeking redress under laws that broadly bar discrimination on the basis of "racial prejudice."

The group receives an average of two or three complaints a day but so far has won no convictions. "We have come up against a wall of racism," said Regina Coeli, a lawyer for the group.

"Judges rarely admit that race plays a factor in discrimination and seek excuses by saying that the person was denied a job or housing because he was badly-dressed or not financially sound."

### Going to courts

In one celebrated case in 1984, a black woman filed suit against a trendy Rio discotheque after it refused to let her past the door because of her colour.

She won the suit but the disco owner avoided a six-month jail term by putting up bail, as allowed by law.

After outraged black activists picketed the discotheque, the populist then-Governor of Rio de

Janeiro Leonel Brizola ordered the discotheque to be closed for three days as punishment.

White Brazilians often cite cases of blacks who came up from poverty to become millionaires, like soccer superstar Pele, as proof that their society is free of prejudice.

But no one disputes that blacks as a group are far more likely to live in poverty than whites, and are more likely to be victims of malnutrition and bad health care. In an opinion poll in the news-magazine veja last year, respondents were asked to define the ideal Brazilian president. Eighty-nine per cent said he should be white.

"Just as racism permeates our society, so too does the myth that racism doesn't exist here. That hasn't changed in 100 years," said Pedraza Silva De Deus, an organizer for a cultural and lobbying group called the Black Cultural Research Institute.

Successive governments have been so eager to promote the image of a colour-blind society that they have kept almost no statistical breakdowns of Brazilians by race.

The most recent figures, published in 1980, showed that 45 per cent of Brazilians defined themselves as black, mixed-race or Indian.

Revisionist historians have made a frontal attack in recent years on the traditional view of Brazilian slavery as mild compared to slavery in the American south.

## OPEN FORUM

### Prevention is better than cure

THREE elements should exist in a school health programme: Health services, a healthy environment, and health education teaching.

Teachers hold the key to the success of all three elements because of their special place in the community. Teachers can be trained in first aid and community diseases so they could help at the prevention stage.

However, teaching health subjects will have little impact on children unless the school itself had a healthy environment. A school should have good provision of sanitation, hygienic food processing facilities, and clean water.

Health education should begin at nurseries and continue throughout school stages. It should take place not only in the classroom but in community at large. Sharing in the Ministry of Health campaigns is a good experience.

Health issues could be incorporated into other school subjects such as home economics, biology, environmental studies, physical education, agriculture, and even language. Art lessons can be used for painting health issues, music for health songs and religious for the discussion of values and relationships.

Mathematics provide many ways of bringing in health with survey exercises such as counting malaria breeding sites, counting the number of children in a community, the number of the elderly, and so on.

Teachers have to set good examples to children, continuous meetings must be held between parents, health workers and teachers to discuss health problems at school and within the community. Policies should be developed.

Selected teachers could take part in training programmes, that would equip them to act as health education coordinators for their schools, to instruct other teachers, or to supervise the introduction of a health programme.

Effective health education involves methods which develop children's understanding, and provide skills to solve problems and improve living conditions.

But health education at school can only lead to improved health if there were health promotion programmes within the community.

Health workers should join with teachers in a combined approach to primary health care in the community, an approach which would involve everyone.

Mrs. Sabah Halaseh,  
Health education specialist,  
Ministry of Health

## Global trade agreement — challenge for South

By Ljiljana-Prosic-Krakovic

THE agreement on the global system of trade preferences (GSTP) adopted by the Group of 77's ministerial meeting in Belgrade is the developing countries' first legal instrument for preferential trade and tariff concessions.

The accord was signed by 48 countries after a meeting from April 6 to 13 first at senior experts' and then at ministerial level. The meeting was attended by 62 delegations, 11 observers and China as a special guest.

The participants assessed the agreement and the accompanying Belgrade Declaration as a turning point in South-South trade.

Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Kreckic emphasised that the GSTP is not at cross purposes with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). On the contrary, it will add a new dimension to the existing regimes by stimulating world trade now crippled by various limitations and protectionism. The GSTP is a concrete step towards the fulfilment of the non-aligned and developing countries' longstanding aspiration to promote their position in international

trade and economic life. It is expected to expand and promote South-South trade, boost self-reliance and lead to structural changes in the world economic order.

GSTP participants will exchange tariff concessions with each other through bilateral agreements on the basis of reciprocity. However, the poorest countries will not be required to lower tariffs where it would be harmful to their interests. The system covers all products, manufactures and commodities. Concessions are extended to all participating countries on the basis of most-favoured-nation treatment.

The GSTP, in which more countries are expected to participate, is a dynamic instrument which will be negotiated and extended stage by stage. Follow up talks will be held to broaden the lists of products for which concessions will be exchanged in order to dismantle the remaining barriers to trade.

The system is not aimed primarily at increasing trade; a major goal is to set up closer production and financial links among the developing countries — Tanjug features.

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.



# Iran fights to stay in Lebanon

By Michael Kull  
Renter

BEIRUT — Iran is fighting through Shi'ite militia allies in Beirut to preserve its only power base on the Mediterranean, say diplomats and analysts.

"Iran's drive in the war fought by its Lebanese militia allies in the suburbs is a fight for the survival of its power and influence," said one Western diplomat in Lebanon.

"It has put all its weight into maintaining its presence here, the strongest and most influential base it has outside Iran," he added.

Fierce battles have raged across the southern suburbs since May 6 as the Iranian-backed Hizbollah (Party of God) clashed with the pro-Syrian Amal militia. The fighting has killed at least 180 people and wounded 550.

The battle for the streets of south Beirut has also been seen by political analysts as part of a jockeying for power with Amal ahead of Lebanon's presidential elections next September.

But its implications were wider for Iran and Syria, the other outside power with influence among Lebanese Shi'ites. The Western diplomat noted that the battles followed severe military and political setbacks for Iran during the past two months.

Iraq drove Iran's troops from the Fao peninsula, the U.S. fleet attacked its oil platforms and navy, expanding American influence in the Gulf, and Saudi Arabia broke diplomatic ties with Tehran.

Iran regarded these developments as part of a U.S.-backed plot to force it to end the 7½-year war with Iraq, the diplomat said.

Last month's 16-day Kuwait Airways hijacking was another blow, he said. It ended in Algiers without 17 pro-Iranian prisoners in Kuwait being freed as the gunmen had demanded.

Tehran denied involvement with the hijackers, but freed hostages said they apparently took arms on board while it was held at Iran's Mashhad airport.

Amal defeated Hizbollah last month in a bloody three-day fight for control of South Lebanon, a base for Palestinian and



Women holding the Holy Koran demonstrate in west Beirut against the violent clashes between the Shi'ite Amal and Hizbollah militias

pro-Iranian Lebanese guerrillas to attack northern Israel.

Hizbollah makes no secret of its allegiance to Tehran. When the militia captured positions near Beirut airport Friday, one of its first acts was to hoist the Iranian flag on a nearby mosque.

Hizbollah made significant territorial advances in the southern suburbs in the past week's fighting, opening up new opportunities to spread Iran's revolutionary creed among the estimated 600,000 Shi'ite residents.

**\$5 million a month**  
Iran spends more than \$5 million a month in Lebanon to aid thousands of Shi'ite families, a Hizbollah official said.

Militia fighters get \$100 a month in Iranian money.

A political source said Hizbollah triggered the fighting as a "precautionary measure" to consolidate Iran's foothold and to foil any moves to curb its influence in Lebanon.

"South Lebanon was a tool

by which Iran could steer the political flow in the Middle East and affect the course of events," said an East European diplomat.

"Its political loss in the south was as severe as its military loss at Fao," he added.

Earlier this month, Israeli troops and their Lebanese militia allies thrust into the southern village of Maidoun and totally destroyed a Hizbollah stronghold.

Israel said around 40 Hizbollah men were killed in Maidoun, also a base for Iranian Revolutionary Guards, Hizbollah said it lost 20 men and Amal said three of its fighters were killed.

**Religious fervor**

Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, spiritual mentor of Hizbollah, speaks with the same revolutionary fervor as Iran's ruling clerics.

"There is an international and regional scheme to freeze, crush and annihilate Islam in Lebanon for a certain price.

Islam is your responsibility," he told worshippers at Friday prayers in the suburbs.

Hizbollah, with some 5,000 fighters, wants to establish an Iranian-style Islamic state in Lebanon.

Amal demands political reforms to give Muslims a bigger share of power in the government with the Christians.

Hizbollah has repeatedly denied widespread charges that it was behind the seizure of many of the 22 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

But one Muslim politician said: "Through striking at foreign interests in Lebanon and by taking hostages, Iran has forced the Western world to bow and meet its demands. The suburbs is an operation room for Iran's activity in Lebanon."

Shi'ites, who comprise about 1.2 million of Lebanon's 3.4 million people, are concentrated in east and South Lebanon and in Beirut's southern suburbs.

## Wreckage of U.S. helicopter spotted

BAHRAIN (AP) — The wreckage of an American helicopter gunship that disappeared on the day of a U.S.-Iran clash last month has been found in the southern Gulf, maritime salvage experts said Sunday.

A U.S. navy warship, along with two chartered tugboats and a seagoing crane were sighted in the area off Sharjah, indicating that an effort to retrieve the wreckage was under way, they said.

The warship was identified as the destroyer Merrill, one of the six vessels that took part in the April 18 fighting in which the United States destroyed two Iranian oil platforms and sank or disabled six naval craft.

The U.S. Marine Corps helicopter, an AH-1 Cobra, vanished several hours after the clashes ended, while on what the navy called a nighttime reconnaissance mission to check out an unidentified "presence" in the Gulf.

U.S. officials said the aircraft, flying off the guided missile cruiser USS Bainbridge, disappeared shortly after its crew reported they were being tracked by a hostile radar.

The navy said, after a fruitless two-day search, that the cause of the crash was not known.

Iran claimed it shot down the helicopter and that its Revolutionary Guards had recovered the wreckage, but never offered any evidence to back up the claim.

The Pentagon later all but confirmed that it was shot down. It listed the two pilots, Captain Kenneth Hill, 33, and Capt. Stephen Leslie, 30, as "killed in action."

They were the only American casualties in the April 18 fighting. Tehran said 44 Iranians were killed.

The navy apparently continued the search with the help of a chartered salvage tugboat called Comco-3, and the wreckage was finally located this weekend, according to the experts, who spoke on condition they not be named.

The wreckage was found in waters about 20 kilometres north of a marker buoy off Sharjah, in the general location where the naval clashes occurred. The depth ranges from 20 to 35 metres.

## Egypt warns Iran against attacks on Gulf Arabs

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has warned Iran that it would face retaliation if it attacked Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

"Iran knows that if it strikes (Saudi Arabia or Kuwait) another will strike it," Mubarak told the Kuwaiti daily Al-Siyassah in an interview published Sunday.

"When other Arab states find their brothers in the Gulf have entered a stage of danger they will certainly not stay silent... they will offer them the necessary assistance whatever its nature," he said.

The Arab Gulf states restored diplomatic ties with Egypt last November after an eight-year break following the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

On prospects for Middle East peace, Mubarak reiterated his view that Arabs should not reject a new United States initiative out of hand.

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**Walters in Cairo**

Mubarak and Vernon Walters, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, discussed Sunday bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

Following the meeting, MENA quoted Walters as telling reporters that he had conveyed to Mubarak greetings from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Shultz.

Walters said he had underscored the United States' will to

maintain good relations with Egypt, especially within the United Nations, but said that sometimes the two countries disagreed.

"Iran knows that if it strikes (Saudi Arabia or Kuwait) another will strike it," Mubarak told the Kuwaiti daily Al-Siyassah in an interview published Sunday.

"When other Arab states find their brothers in the Gulf have entered a stage of danger they will certainly not stay silent... they will offer them the necessary assistance whatever its nature," he said.

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Hosni Mubarak

Walters is on a Middle East tour. He was in Amman Saturday where he was received by His Majesty King Hussein.

## Ozal hopes to build Greek-Turkish trust

ATHENS (AP) Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal said in an interview published here Sunday that his trip to Greece next month aimed at building a climate of trust rather than solving specific Greek-Turkish disputes.

In an interview with the pro-government weekly To Vima, Ozal also said most military disputes between the two quarrelling NATO allies were "of a technical not a political nature."

Ozal said the main purpose of his trip was "to make one premier have faith in the other."

Ozal and Premier Andreas Papandreu agreed at a meeting in Davos, Switzerland, last January to avoid confrontation and establish long-term policies to boost relations over the next decade.

In March 1987, the two countries came to the brink of war over oil-drilling rights in the Aegean seabed.

At Davos, they also agreed to hold annual meetings in each other's capitals. Ozal will visit Athens June 13-15 and Papandreu is expected to visit Ankara later in the year.

Ozal said the exchange of visits should improve contact between the two leaders.

"As this communication is reinforced, on different levels of course, the closer we'll get to the

solution of our common problems," he said.

Ozal asserted that a web of Greek-Turkish disputes over airspace control in the Aegean, militarisation of the east Aegean islands and the military status of Lemnos Island had no political content.

"Much has to be done in the military sector... and our military men also must find a way out. They must try to solve some of these problems," Ozal said.

Greek government officials, however, say these disputes are part of the two NATO allies' political differences.

**No easy solution**

Ozal cautioned there would be no easy solutions to Greek-Turkish problems.

"We can't get the idea that the problems can be easily solved. No. Because even the Davos agreement was supported on the understanding that these problems are not easily solved," he said.

Ozal's published remarks in To Vima made no reference to the Cyprus problem, which is a major issue between Greece and Turkey.

Greece is blocking a \$748-million European Community aid package to Turkey because of the continuing presence of Turkish troops in northern Cyprus.

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

### Palestinians observe 'day of black disaster'

(Continued from page 1)

Haram Al Sharif contains the Dome of the Rock and the Al Aqsa Mosque.

Sunday's Palestinian general strike was called last week by a leaflet distributed by the underground committee that has been leading the uprising in the occupied territories.

The leaflet, the 16th issued by the underground, called May 15 a "day of catastrophe, a day of anger where flags should be raised on the roofs."

Witnesses said most shops were shut in the cities of Gaza and Rafah in the Gaza Strip, as well as Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah, Nablus and Arab Jerusalem. Street vendors, however, sold goods and vegetables for the eve of the 'Eid Al Fitr holiday.

In Gaza City, Palestinians un-

furled banned Palestinian flags and blocked roads with burning tyres, witnesses said.

In the Shati refugee camp in Gaza, soldiers threw tear-gas canisters inside homes after protesters stoned an army patrol, Palestinian sources said. They said several women suffering from tear-gas inhalation were taken to hospital.

The sources said soldiers beat dozens of Palestinians on the streets of the camp who refused to observe an army curfew. The army said it clamped a curfew on the camp after protests there.

Israeli soldiers clamped a curfew Saturday night on the occupied West Bank town of Anabta after Arabs stoned and then burned an automobile belonging to Jewish settlers, Israeli news reports said.

An Israeli military court jailed

an officer for four months Sunday for his role in an attempt to bury alive four Palestinians with a bulldozer in a West Bank village in February.

A army spokesman said Master-Sergeant Charlie Danino was the third soldier to be sentenced for the incident in Kafr Salem near Nablus. He was found guilty of negligence and improper behaviour and demoted to private.

Israel was condemned worldwide when troops forced the four Palestinians to lie on the ground and ordered that a bulldozer cover them with earth. Villagers later dug them out alive. At least two were unconscious.

Two other soldiers, both privates, were jailed earlier for four and five months.

Israel returned credentials Sunday to a correspondent of the Washington Post who reported,

without submitting to censorship, that Israeli forces killed Palestinian leader Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad).

A government press office announcement said Glenn Frankel's press card "was returned after Frankel submitted a letter stressing his awareness of censorship laws."

Israel suspended the accreditation of Frankel and Martin Fletcher, a correspondent for the U.S. television network NBC, April 26 because of their reports of the assassination of Abu Jihad, deputy military commander of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Israeli sources say Israeli special forces carried out the killing in Tunis April 16. Officials have refused to confirm or deny an Israeli role.

### Syria issues tough ultimatum

(Continued from page 1)

seek to free the foreign hostages when they move into south Beirut.

"There is a disaster in the area. People are suffering distress that we will try to end," Kanaan said, without elaboration.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio said, without naming a source, that the hostages are now held in the basement of the Iranian embassy in the seaside Jnah neighbourhood, which is outside the battle zone.

Syrian soldiers, backed by Soviet-made T-54 tanks and armed with rocket launchers and anti-aircraft guns, dug in behind sand barricades west and south-east of the suburbs.

Kanaan earlier told a delegation of people from the area: "The suburbs have suffered a lot and it is about time they are relieved of this suffering. Anyone who fights against us is an enemy to Syria and Arabism."

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hussein Sheikholeslam, who led Tehran's peace efforts in Beirut, left for Damascus Saturday to meet Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

As the Syrian troops mobilised.

Hizbollah militiamen went on alert and panic spread among residents of the suburbs who feared Syria's action would lead to a major battle.

Witnesses said more than 100 families fled the suburbs on Sunday, joining thousands who had left after the fighting erupted.

Bearded Hizbollah fighters, armed with automatic rifles and rocket launchers, guarded a mosque they had seized near the airport road facing the Syrian sand barricades.

One Syrian soldier and five Hizbollah fighters were killed in a clash in the area Saturday.

Meanwhile, an artillery shell killed a baby and wounded three people Sunday when it crashed into a building used by Palestinian refugees in west Beirut, witnesses said.

The shell, fired from the direction of southern Beirut, hit the fourth floor of a 10-storey unfinished block in Sanayeh neighbourhood.

It was not clear if the shelling was related to the Amal-Hizbollah fighting in the southern suburbs.

### Soviets begin Afghan pullout

(Continued from page 1)

describing the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan as an irritant between Pakistan and the Soviet Union.

He said the Geneva accords had opened up possibilities for strengthening relations between the two countries.

About 115,000 Soviet troops are in Afghanistan, but all must pull back to Soviet territory within the next nine months to comply with the U.N.-mediated accords.

Half of the troops must leave by Aug. 15 under the agreement.

Lieutenant-General Boris Grov told reporters Saturday that about one quarter of the soldiers would be home before U.S. President Ronald Reagan visits Moscow May 29.

The Communist Party leadership in Moscow headed by Mikhail Gorbachev thanked the departing troops and asked for their help in improving Soviet life once they are back on native ground.

Newcomers also included Mohammad Ebrahim Asgharzadeh, a leader of the militant students who seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

The elections also reduced the number of women in parliament from four to three.

Conservatives lose ground in Iran  
(Continued from page 1)

Ninety-nine deputies cast negative votes or abstained when Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi asked for a vote of confidence in October 1986.

Mousavi will be required by law to face a fresh vote of confidence when the new Majlis convenes.

Media backing the radicals had already claimed victory after the first round of voting.

"First round returns show that the composition of the parliament in the third term has improved compared to previous terms,"

said state-run Tehran Radio, which usually sides with the radicals in editorial comments.

Several important conservatives lost their seats, including Deputy Speaker Mohammad Yazdi, eliminated in the second round. But Said Rajaei Khorasani, Iran's former representative at the United Nations, was elected for the conservative.

Newcomers also included Mohammad Ebrahim Asgharzadeh, a leader of the militant students who seized the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979.

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P.O. Box 926487 AMMAN JORDAN



Deputy governor disowns bulk of import orders, says letters of credit involve non-Jordanian goods

# CBJ to finance only 10% of exports to Iraq

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) said Sunday it would finance 10 per cent of the over \$450 million worth of Jordanian export orders to Iraq, in accordance with a bilateral trade protocol agreement, and that the remaining letters of credit already opened were being cancelled, Deputy CBJ Governor Dr. Maher Shukri told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Shukri said the over \$300 million worth of letters of credit in excess of the amount covered by the protocol were ineligible because they were intended for Jordanian re-exports to Iraq.

Under the Kingdom's annual trade protocol with Iraq, which officially guarantees trade in goods worth \$185 million each way, Iraqi importers open letters of credit up to that value, reimbursable to the bearer by the CBJ. This year's Jordanian exports quota was increased by \$35

million over last year's \$150 million.

According to Shukri, about \$135 million worth of goods have already been shipped and paid for, and the remaining \$50 million is enough to cover eligible exports of Jordanian manufacturers. The rest of the \$450-\$500 million of Iraqi orders mostly involved re-exports of non-Jordanian products, labelled as if they were of Jordanian origin.

The Iraq trade problem, coupled with a delayed aid payment from Saudi Arabia and a late debt repayment from Iraq, caused a brief flurry in the foreign exchange market earlier this month, Shukri said.

On May 2, the CBJ temporarily refused to sell dollars, apparently in order to preempt a threatened flight from the dinar. The value of the dollar shot up by about 20 per cent in two hours.

A \$4 million intervention by the CBJ eased the market, showing the brief panic was a huge over-reaction, compounded by reports of a low CBJ foreign exchange reserve (\$148 million in March).

Saudi Arabia made its second \$59.9 million aid payment to Jordan last week and Shukri said Iraq has also paid its nearly \$12 million monthly debt repayment to the Kingdom, part of its payment of \$158 million in 1988.

Shukri said the Central Bank was still screening about 13,000 letters of credit opened by Iraqi

importers. The sharp increase in import orders is attributed to Iraq's loosening this year of the state monopoly on foreign trade.

The deputy governor said the CBJ noticed in January brisk drawdown of the financing facility, and sought clarification from the Rafidain Bank in Amman, which in turn reported a sudden rise in orders from Iraq. A government delegation was then dispatched to Baghdad to ask Rafidain Bank to decelerate the drawdown on the extended facility. The Iraqi side promised to take action.

In February, the Central Bank warned Jordanian banks not to finance any of the letters of credit because their total exceeded the value of the trade protocol and therefore they would not be covered by CBJ refinancing facilities. Shukri said. Further action was then taken the level of the Prime Ministry, through a delegation to Iraq representing the Cen-

tral Bank and the Ministry of Industry and Trade. "By that time," Shukri said, "the volume of import orders had reached between \$450 and \$500 million."

He pointed out that the Jordanian private sector could not have produced such a large volume of goods for exports. "We know the limits of Jordan's industry," he said, pointing out that last year's exports barely covered the allocated quota.

He said that after screening the credit applications, the Central Bank found the value of Jordanian domestic exports was around \$45-\$50 million, well within the balance left on the bilateral trade accord. The Ministry of Industry has said that priority in payment will be given to goods certified as having a certain percentage of Jordanian content or more, and will exclude from the trade protocol non-Jordanian goods that had been channelled through the

Kingdom.

"What we did, in fact, is about an attempt to exploit our foreign reserves," Shukri said. "We are now cancelling the credits, he said, referring to LCs for over \$400 million of orders from Iraq, which some enterprising Jordanians had hoped to import from third parties for shipment to Iraq through Jordan, using the benefits of the bilateral trade accord.

Iraq's outstanding debts to Jordan, which are an accumulation of credits extended by the Kingdom between 1983 and 1987, have already been re-scheduled last year. Shukri said the Iraqi payments were stable.

The deputy governor revealed that the Central Bank was working on simplifying foreign exchange procedure and introducing a new version of foreign exchange regulations.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for May 15, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	466601	JD 353457	482
Top three companies:			
United Insurance	80500	JD 79900	17
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	34250	JD 45051	69
Jordaf Sulpho Chemicals	15400	JD 38778	52
Parallel market:	48500	JD 23385	—
Development bonds:	450	JD 4860	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## Finance and Commodities Report

By Fouad Batshon

AMMAN — The dollar climbed to new highs against all major European currencies and the Jordanian dinar.

Speculators were buying dollars at lower levels on fear that the next American trade deficit figure will be around \$12.0 billion. Last month the deficit was \$13.3 billion.

In the local market, the dollar was well bid. Extremely high demand forced the banks and financial companies to sell the dollar at 0.38 fils on the Jordanian dinar, but demand vanished when the Central Bank of Jordan intervened in the market pumping dollars to stabilise the price rates.

The price then declined towards 0.360 fils. On the international scene, the dollar was firm against the European currencies and the Japanese yen. The dollar jumped higher to close around 1.6850 against the Deutschmark and 1.400 against the Swiss franc.

Sterling moved also higher although there was an intervention of selling pounds against dollars and Deutschmarks from Bank of England.

High demand on the sterling and higher interest rates are in favour of keeping the British pound move higher against the Deutschmark and the U.S. dollar.

Indications from the charts appear to be still bullish on the dollar against all major currencies and stable on the Jordanian dinar.

### Commodities

The most disappointing commodity in my opinion is gold. Looking on the gold chart, it indicates that gold is a sell at the existing levels which are \$452 an ounce within the next three weeks.

Technically speaking, gold looks bearish and could move within the next two years to the \$270 an ounce area. Fundamental reasons are behind forcing gold to move lower. Soviet selling should still be a force in keeping gold lower, and South African high supply is a factor in keeping the margin of profit lower on gold.

Following are some gold prices and Arab currency rates in Amman during the last trading week:

Gold (per gramme, 21 carats) — JD 4.25  
Gold (per gramme, 18 carats) — JD 3.85  
L.L./JD. 1058 - 1128  
S.L./JD. 134 - 150  
Iraqi dinar/JD. 0.165 / 0.170  
Egyptian pound/JD. 0.135 / 0.145

## Nervous world markets focus on key U.S. data

LONDON (R) — The dollar is likely to remain quiet Monday ahead of key U.S. trade statistics but currency dealers said Britain's pound sterling, which hit a two-year high against West Germany's mark Friday, could keep rising.

Stocks, which went into a tailspin Wednesday because of fears of higher inflation and interest rates around the world, closed last week on an upbeat note but analysts said most major markets lacked confidence and big gains were unlikely.

Gold, seen by investors as a safe haven for their cash in times of economic uncertainty, ended at about \$450 an ounce — roughly \$7 up on the week.

Bullion dealers said a rise reported Friday of 0.4 per cent in U.S. wholesale prices did not seem inflationary.

By week's end, dealers, particularly in currencies, were looking to Tuesday's U.S. March trade data.

"Everything depends on the trade figures now," said one U.S. bank trader in London.

Market forecasts are for a \$12.5 to \$13 billion March deficit. February's deficit jumped to \$13.8 billion, up \$1.4 billion from January, jolting financial markets and forcing central banks to prop up a falling dollar.

Since then the dollar has traded around 1.67 to 1.68 Deutschmarks and 124 to 125 Japanese yen.

It closed in London Friday at 1.6830 marks versus an opening of 1.6820 and Thursday's 1.6790 close and at 124.65 yen from 124.60 and 124.60 respectively.

"No-one wants to be caught on the wrong side so dollar trading will remain dull until the data, said a Frankfurt dealer.

News on April 14 of the wide-ned February deficit also knocked 30 points off Wall Street's Dow Jones industrial average.

It was news last Oct. 14 of a widening in the deficit — seen by economists as a barometer of the U.S. economy's health — which helped start the crash of 87.

A booming economy and relatively high British interest rates have been attracting money to sterling assets in recent weeks.

## Indonesia warns OPEC on oil price cut

JAKARTA — Indonesia said Sunday it has resisted pressure to offer price discounts on its oil until now, but warned other OPEC members it may be forced to cut prices to stay competitive.

Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasmita was quoted by the official Antara News Agency as saying Indonesia's action would depend on what measures were taken by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at their meeting next month.

Oil industry executives widely believe Indonesia is already giving discounts to Japan, the main market for Indonesian crude.

So they saw Indonesia's official acknowledgement that it may offer discounts as a way of putting pressure on other OPEC members to stop offering cut price oil to Japan and stick to OPEC output quotas to bolster price levels.

Ginanjar and Abdul Rachman Ramly, president director of the state oil company Pertamina, reported to President Suharto Saturday that Indonesia has signed a contract with Japanese buyers for May deliveries.

He was quoted by Antara as saying the May contract was still

at official OPEC prices, which put Indonesia's main Minas crude at \$17.56 a barrel.

"For May we have been successful in maintaining the GSP (government selling price), but for June it seems very difficult to keep at that level if prices on the world market remain weak," Ginanjar told Indonesian reporters.

The minister, who is member of OPEC's price monitoring committee, said that although demand was increasing there was still a large excess supply in the world oil market.

Ramly also said that it may be hard for Indonesia to maintain the official price level for Japan in June. He said Japan was not ready to buy oil at an unrealistic level.

Indonesia, which has a population of 175 million, remains heavily dependent on oil exports, and has criticised other OPEC countries for undercutting the Japanese market by offering discounts.

Indonesia produces around 1.2 million barrels of crude a day, with around half its exports going to Japan and the next largest buyers being the United States and Singapore.

At the OPEC meeting in Vienna last month, Ginanjar had pressed for OPEC to join non-OPEC producers by agreeing joint cuts in export levels to boost sagging world prices. Disputes within the 13-member group meant OPEC was unable to agree on the level of cuts necessary and who should make them.

Ginanjar urged OPEC members to stick to their quotas and not offer discounts, saying that prices would improve if OPEC stuck together.

### Dialogue to continue

In Cartagena, Colombia, Latin American oil exporters said Saturday that the dialogue between OPEC and non-OPEC countries would continue and last month's Vienna meeting was an initial step in a wider effort of cooperation to stabilise the international market.

"It will open new ways for the development of a more stable market that will benefit not only producers but consumers and the world economy as a whole," the five-member Informal Group of Latin American and Caribbean Exporters of Petroleum, GI-PLACEP, said in a statement. GIPLACEP comprises OPEC

members Ecuador and Venezuela and non-OPEC countries Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Colombia. The last two took part in the Vienna meeting.

Colombia, which attended the Vienna meeting as an observer and said it could not go along with the proposed five per cent export cut, stressed its full solidarity with the initiative.

Colombian Energy Minister Guillermo Perry told reporters: "Our attendance of the technical meeting in London in March and our presence, as observer, at the Vienna meeting aimed a stressing our support for the initiative. It is fundamental to move toward cooperation to obtain a stable market."

Venezuela Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said OPEC will first have to decide, at its full meeting on June 8, whether the world oil situation justifies an export cut for the second half of the year.

The cut proposal by non-OPEC countries was for May and June.

Hernandez Grisanti explained that in Vienna last month, independent producers offered to cut exports by 185,000 barrels a day.

## Egypt raises prices of petrol, cigarettes

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Sunday increased the price of petrol by 40 per cent and cigarettes by 20 per cent.

A midnight government announcement said petrol will now cost 35 to 40 piastres (15 to 17 cents) a litre compared with 25 to 30 piastres (11 to 13 cents).

A packet of cigarettes that formerly cost 65 to 80 piastres (28 to 35 cents) will now be priced at 80 to 95 piastres (34 to 40 cents).

An official statement said the government expected the new

petrol prices would raise 300 million pounds (\$132 million) and the increase in the price of cigarettes 200 million pounds (\$88 million) a year.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank had urged Egypt to make prices more realistic and reduce economic subsidies.

The government last year trebled the price of fuel oil and raised by more than half the prices of gas oil, kerosene and diesel oil.

## S. Arabia to spend \$14b on Mecca over 20 years

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia will spend 53 billion riyals (\$14 billion) to develop the Holy City of Mecca over the next 20 years, the Jeddah-based Okaz newspaper said Sunday.

Mayor Fouad Omar Tawfiq told the newspaper a number of massive projects would turn Mecca into two cities, one for pilgrims and the other for residents.

Mecca is Islam's holiest city and each year is host to millions

of pilgrims from around the world.

Tawfiq said 21 billion riyals (\$5.6 billion) had already been spent on projects such as tunnels, roads and bridges to ease the flow of vehicles in and out of the city and to relieve pressure around the Grand Mosque.

He said areas around the mosque now used by vehicles would be turned over to pedestrians.

## China to set up office to manage foreign, local debts

BEIJING (AP) — China's government, concerned about its growing foreign debt, is setting up a debt management office to ensure that borrowing does not exceed its ability to pay, an official report said Sunday.

The English-language newspaper China Daily said the State Council, China's cabinet, is expected to approve plans to establish the office in the ministry of finance, according to an unidentified source in the ministry.

cial report said Sunday.

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- 2) Action Jackson
- 3) Who's That Girl

Performances: 3:20, 6:40, 8:30, 10:30



فيلم 1 من 1

## AC Milan crowned as Italian League champions

ROME (R) — Rudi Gullit's AC Milan were crowned league champions Sunday as much troubled outgoing title holders Napoli slumped at home on the last day of the Italian soccer season.

A 1-1 draw at Como gave Milan the title that has eluded them since 1979 and it was Gullit, European footballer of the year and in his first season in Italy, who led them on an emotional lap of honour past 28,000 grateful fans.

It was a different story in Naples, where a dispirited, depleted team lost 2-1 to Sampdoria and were booed by Neapolitans angered at a mid-week players' revolt against trainer-manager Ottavio Bianchi. Milan, who snatched the league lead from Napoli with a 3-2 win in Naples two weeks ago, finished the season on 45 points to the outgoing champions' 42 to land their 11th league title in the club's 89-year history.

Antonio Virdis put Milan ahead after pass from Dutch star Gullit one minute into the match. Como's Salvatore Giunta scored the equalizer at the start of the second half.

Milan went into the game at Como with a two-point lead on Napoli and, though a single point was enough to secure them the title, they played to win.

Gullit, displaying the skills that will make him such a menace in next month's European Championships in West Germany, repeatedly tested the Como defence and only the reflexes of goalkeeper Mario Paradisi stopped Gullit's Dutch team mate Marco van Basten earning Milan the winner in the second half.

"It's stupendous. What else can I say," Virdis said. In Milan, thousands of fans, some of them sporting wigs of Gullit-style dreadlocks, poured onto the streets to celebrate and flocked to the San Siro home stadium to await the team's return for a night of festivities.

Napoli, league leaders from October until May 1, played their final match without injured Argentine World Cup star Diego Maradona and in the absence of four regulars left out after leading the revolt against Bianchi.

Thousands of fans stayed away from the game in protest at the revolt and the 70,000 that made the trip to the San Paolo stadium cheered the team onto the pitch. Bianchi, blamed by the players for their late-season slump, was rewarded with cheers.

## NBA Playoff Roundup

### Pistons rout Bulls

NEW YORK (AP) — The Detroit Pistons, led by a defence that restrained Michael Jordan, routed Chicago Bulls 101-79 Saturday to re-take control of their National Basketball Association (NBA) Eastern Conference semifinal series.

The Pistons' defence, which carried them through the first round of the playoffs, held Jordan scoreless for the first 17 minutes and limited him to 24 points. Jordan, the league's top scorer, averaged 41.6 points in the first seven playoff games.

Vinnie Johnson had 23 points and Isiah Thomas 19 to lead the Pistons.

But it was the pair's defence more than their offence that won the game as they combined with Joe Dumars to shut down Jordan, who didn't score until 5:23 was gone in the second quarter.

"When you play good defence, it helps build your confidence and when you make a couple of shots, it really grows," said Johnson. "We did a good job of keeping the ball out of Jordan's hands and when he did get the ball, we doubled up on him."

Nuggets 107, Mavericks 105

Hanzlik scored four of his nine points in the final 35 seconds, including the game-winning three seconds to play, to cap a game-long comeback by the Nuggets.

Hanzlik tied the game with 35 seconds left, grabbed the rebound of Sam Perkins' miss with 20 seconds to go and scored on a drive with time running out to give the Nuggets their only lead of the game.

The Mavericks jumped off to a 10-2 lead and were ahead 61-53 at halftime and 87-78 after three quarters.

But Denver cut the deficit to three midway through the period and finally tied it with 35 seconds left when Lafayette Lever stole the ball from Rolando Blackman and fed Hanzlik for a layup.

## Black group honours Tyson

NEWARK, New Jersey (R) — Mike Tyson, who has received no small acclaim as the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world, said an award Saturday from a black group was his greatest honour.

Tyson took Saturday off from training for his fight against Michael Spinks June 27 to be honoured by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) for what it said was his positive image for black youth.

"This is the greatest honour that I have ever received, because it is given to me from black people," said Tyson, referring to the award, named after Jack Johnson, a black fighter who won the heavyweight title in 1908. "And I have never received an honour from black people."

"I've achieved a lot of things in life, but this one is very, very special."

Tyson, 34-0, was asked about the fight against Spinks, the former light heavyweight champion who is also undefeated, with a 31-0 record.

"He can't beat me," said an unusually mellow Tyson, who will turn 22 three days after the fight with Spinks. "I'm just stating the facts. I'm the best fighter in the world."

FORECAST FOR MONDAY MAY 16, 1988

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day should be used to gather the information you will need to get a new project under way, but this is not the right time to begin the project itself. Maintain a patient attitude.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) It may take some serious effort, but it is important that you get your work better organized. Try to be more understanding of your mate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you cooperate with your business partners, you can work much more efficiently. Don't neglect to do any important shopping this morning.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take the time to think over how you will proceed, and how to handle any problems which pop up, and you'll get much better results.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make a careful schedule of the day's activities early today, and don't try to rush through your work. Romance blossoms tonight.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Practice some preventive maintenance around your home, and avoid having to make costly repairs later. Avoid social affairs tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A close friend can put you on the right track to finding the information you need. Rest up at home tonight, and enjoy the company of your kin.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get the advice of an expert on property and financial affairs, and find out exactly where you stand, where you are headed and how to proceed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Indulge yourself with some favorite recreational activities, and improve your mood immensely. You can make some great new contacts now.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) This is a time to avoid over-exertion of any kind. Instead, stay at home with your family and organize your finances.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You will have an opportunity to improve your social life tonight, so don't hesitate to take it. Don't rush into any new business projects.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure to pay careful attention to details today, or you could get into a sticky situation. Be succinct and to the point in any conversations.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put some energy and enthusiasm into your daily routines, and they won't seem so "routine." Keep an eye out for a lucrative business proposition.

THE Daily Crossword by Betty Jorgensen

ACROSS  
1 Quiet one  
5 Protective covers for short  
9 Grenoble's department  
14 Canon role  
15 Russ. sea  
16 Water wheel  
17 Numerical profit  
18 A Hayworth  
19 Student group  
20 What a star is like  
22 Rank indicator  
24 Ancient Ger. king  
25 Work unit  
27 Belong intrinsically  
32 Time  
36 Different  
39 Yamen city  
40 Diamonds according to a song  
43 Sighing word  
44 Boat's part  
45 Sea eagles  
46 A cheese  
48 Bird of yore  
50 As well  
53 Sports arena  
58 Game layout  
62 Pedro's pal  
64 Rapist  
65 Minceed oath  
66 Machine part  
67 Small monkey  
68 Baseball team  
69 Don clothing  
70 Dame Myra  
71 Forest denizen

DOWN  
1 Lumps of earth  
2 Within the law  
3 Church  
4 "Vice"  
5 Nat or Tina  
6 Gobi-Mia  
7 Relationship  
8 Herb  
9 Korean part  
10 Shoe part  
11 Notable times  
12 Venture  
13 Lament  
21 Unclasp  
22 Burger  
23 Turn to the right  
26 Crowning glory  
29 Paradise  
30 Coy  
31 Ecclesiastes  
32 Chin. goddess  
33 Farm building  
34 Nanny's vehicle  
35 A Maxwell  
37 WWII host  
38 Watch part  
41 Yell song  
42 Gaucho rope  
43 Gomer Pyle  
48 Husband of Iain

Yesterday's Puzzle Answer:

ACROSS  
1 QUIET  
5 PROTECTIVE  
9 GRENOBLE  
14 CANON  
15 RUSSIAN  
16 WATER  
17 NUMERICAL  
18 HAYWORTH  
19 STUDENT  
20 STAR  
22 RANK  
24 KING  
25 WORK  
27 BELONG  
32 TIME  
36 DIFFERENT  
39 YAMEN  
40 DIAMONDS  
43 SIGHING  
44 BOAT  
45 SEA  
46 CHEESE  
48 BIRD  
50 AS  
53 SPORTS  
58 GAME  
62 PEDRO  
64 RAPIST  
65 MINCEED  
66 MACHINE  
67 MONKEY  
68 BASEBALL  
69 DON  
70 MYRA  
71 FOREST

DOWN  
1 LUMPS  
2 WITHIN  
3 CHURCH  
4 VICE  
5 NAT  
6 GOBI  
7 RELATIONSHIP  
8 HERB  
9 KOREAN  
10 SHOE  
11 NOTABLE  
12 VENTURE  
13 LAMENT  
21 UNCLASP  
22 BURGER  
23 TURN  
26 CROWNING  
29 PARADISE  
30 COY  
31 ECCLESIASTES  
32 CHIN  
33 FARM  
34 NANNY  
35 MAXWELL  
37 WWII  
38 WATCH  
41 YELL  
42 GAUCHO  
43 GOMER  
48 IAIN

## EUROPEAN FOOTBALL RESULTS

Reuters

RESULTS of European football matches played Saturday:

### West German First Division

Werder Bremen	1	Hamburg	4
Borussia Dortmund	2	Bayer Leverkusen	2
Eintracht Frankfurt	3	Hanover	3
FC Homburg	1	Bochum	1
Nuremberg	3	Kaiserslautern	2
Bayern Munich	2	Stuttgart	1
Cologne	3	Schalke	1
Waldhof Mannheim	2	Bayer Uerdingen	2
Borussia Moenchengladbach	2	Karlsruhe	2

### East German First Division

Chemie Halle	1	Vorwärts Frankfurt	0
Hansa Rostock	3	Stahl Brandenburg	1
Lokomotiv Leipzig	0	Carl Zeiss Jena	0
Magdeburg	1	Stahl Riesa	1
Wismut Aue	1	Rot-Weiss Erfurt	0

### Spanish First Division

Real Sociedad	2	Real Madrid	2
Barcelona	4	Real Zaragoza	2
Real Mallorca	3	Espanol	0
Atletico Madrid	1	Athletic Bilbao	0

### French First Division

Bordeaux	1	Matra Racing	0
Toulouse	1	Marseille	0
Montpellier	4	Lens	0
Toulon	1	Saint-Etienne	1
Paris Saint-Germain	1	Auxerre	1
Cannes	1	Nantes	4
Niort	1	Metz	3
Le Havre	2	Laval	1
Lille	2	Brest	0

### Belgian First Division

Antwerp	3	St. Trinden	1
Kortrijk	1	Standard Liege	0
Racing Jet	1	Cercle Bruges	1
Mechelen	3	Anderlecht	0
Charleroi	3	Beveren	1
Lokeren	8	Ghent	1
Club Bruges	3	Winterslag	0
FC Liege	1	Waregem	1
Molenbeek	1	Beerschot	2

### Austrian First Division

Austria Vienna	2	Admira-Wacker	2
Sturm Graz	2	Rapid	1
FC St. Pölten	0	Vienna	1
Vienna Sportsclub	8	Gak	2

### Hungarian First Division

Vasas	0	Debrecen	1
Vaci Izzo	1	Tatabanya	2
Ferencvaros	3	Videoton	0
Kaposvari Rakoczi	0	Siofok	0
Bekescsaba	2	Ujpesti Dozsa	1
Pecs	1	Zalaegerszeg	1
Szombathely	2	Mtk VM	0
Raba Eto	4	Budapest Honved	2

## Lendl hits form at right time to reach Italian Open final

ROME (Agencies) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl, looking sharp after a rain delay that lasted more than five hours, powered into the final of the Italian Open Tennis Championships Saturday by beating fifth-seeded Kent Carlsson on Sweden 6-3, 6-3.

No. 14 Guillermo Perez-Roldan of Argentina downed unseeded Ronald Agenor of Haiti 6-3, 6-3 in the other semifinal of the \$825,000, clay-court tournament.

The semifinals were played simultaneously at the Foro Italico Saturday night as a result of a heavy afternoon rain that interrupted the Lendl-Carlsson match at 1-1 in the first set.

On Center Court, with the stands half-empty, Lendl played his best match of the tournament after three straight lackluster three-set victories. He attacked Carlsson's looping topspin groundstrokes and came through with big first serves, while the Swede played exclusively from the baseline and committed more errors than usual.

With Carlsson leading 3-2 in the first set, Lendl lost only four points in running off the next four games to take the set.

Lendl staved off a break point in the first game of the second set with a backhand passing shot and erased another in the third game with a forehand winner.

He then got the decisive edge in the sixth game, breaking Carlsson for a 4-2 lead with a blistering forehand service return.

Lendl served a double-fault on his first match point, but made good on the second, firing a hard first serve that Carlsson slapped into the net.

Perez-Roldan's victory halted a surprising run by Agenor, who had upset second-seeded Mats Wilander and American teen-ager Andre Agassi.

"I thought we would play a long time, but I was lucky that I served well," said Lendl, the world's top-ranked player who has won 10 straight clay-court matches this year. "I won a lot of important points on my serve."

Lendl said he spent the rain delay watching the cup of England soccer match and NBA games on television. He said he was about to fall asleep when tournament officials told him the match was to resume Saturday evening.

"It wasn't a bad Saturday afternoon," he said. "I can't complain."

"I was feeling very good today, but Ivan was playing too well," said the 20-year-old Carlsson, who defeated Yannick Noah of France in the quarterfinals. "He was serving quite well and I was missing more from the baseline than I'm used to. I was not playing very well on my backhand."

Perez-Roldan, who won the Munich tournament last week and has not dropped a set in Rome, ran down everything that Agenor threw at him in their baseline battle.

Each set was tied at 3-3, and each time the 18-year-old Argentine won the next three games.

The turning point in the second set came with the score tied 2-2 and Agenor about to break serve. On the second break point, Agenor's forehand was called long and he argued with the chair umpire for several minutes.

The umpire assessed Agenor a penalty point, giving Perez-Roldan the advantage. After the Argentine won the next point to hold serve for 3-2, Agenor hurled his racket in the direction of the chair umpire.

"At that moment I was on the ropes," Perez-Roldan said. "I thought the penalty was a bit unjust. It made him lose his concentration."

He is the second Argentine in a row to reach the Italian Open men's final. Last year, Martin Jaito lost in the final to Wilander. "I just want to give Lendl a good match that will be enjoyable for everybody to watch," Perez-Roldan said.

Lendl said he had never seen the Argentine play until catching a glimpse of his match on television Saturday night.

### Graf and Sukova reach West German Open final

In West Berlin, Czechoslovak Helena Sukova, seeded two, beat seventh-seeded West German Sylvia Hanika 6-2, 6-3 Saturday to set up a West German Open tennis final with defending champion Steffi Graf.

Graf, who will attempt to win her third successive title here Sunday, humiliated fellow-West German Claudia Kohde-Kilsch 6-1, 6-0.

"I feel in absolute best form," said Graf after her 41-minute victory. "But I had expected a bit more from her."

The Graf-Kohde-Kilsch match was a replay of last year's final, which Graf won 6-2, 6-3. Since then, the pair have met three times with Graf winning in straight sets each time.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1987 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### HOLD YOUR HORSES

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH  
♠ K 7 2  
♥ K J  
♦ Q J 10 8 3  
♣ A 10 6  
EAST  
♠ A Q 6 5 3  
♥ 9 7 5  
♦ A 9 5  
♣ J 9 4 2

SOUTH  
♠ J 10 8  
♥ A Q 10  
♦ K 6 4 2  
♣ K Q 5

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass

3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♠

In this column we have frequently

suggested to our readers that aces

were made to capture kings, not to

be wasted on air. A reader from Vir-

ginia writes that he followed our ad-

vice, and it got him into the dog-

house. He submitted this hand.

The auction was routine. With 15

HCP and no four-card major,

South's jump to two no trump was

automatic, as was North's raise on a

balanced minimum.

We do not know what inspired

West to find a spade lead—we

would have made the move plecter

lead of a heart and declarer would

have had no problem. Realizing the

lead was obviously top-of-nothing, marking East for the ace-queen, declarer countered elegantly by offering East a juicy piece of bait, which East found irresistible. Declarer called for dummy's king. East won and continued with queen and another spade. When West turned up with the ace of diamonds, an over-trick was there for the taking.

"Had I ignored your advice," complains our Virginian, "and allowed dummy to win the first trick, the contract would have been defeated. I think I will quit reading bridge!"

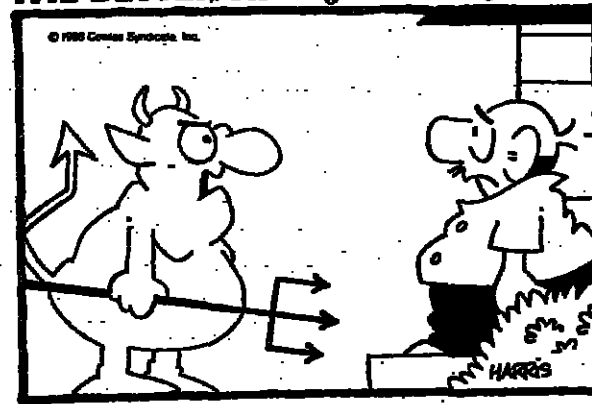
We feel the cure might be worse than the disease. Our bits of advice are generalizations, and are, in principle, sound guidelines—but not gospel. Had our correspondent put as much thought into his play as he did into his writing, he would have found the winning defense at the table, and would have had no need to enter into correspondence with us.

Since he had no entry to his hand and South was marked with the remaining spade honors, the holdup play at trick one was mandatory.

Now if his partner had a trick, the spade suit would serve as the line of communication.

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"You've got a leaky pipe in your basement and it's ruining my ceiling!!!"

## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

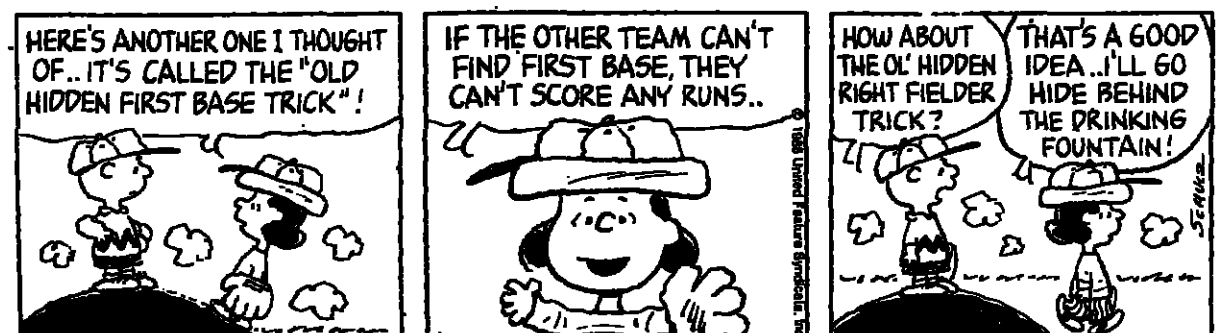
ENNIL  
LEDY  
KLUSCE  
DANGER



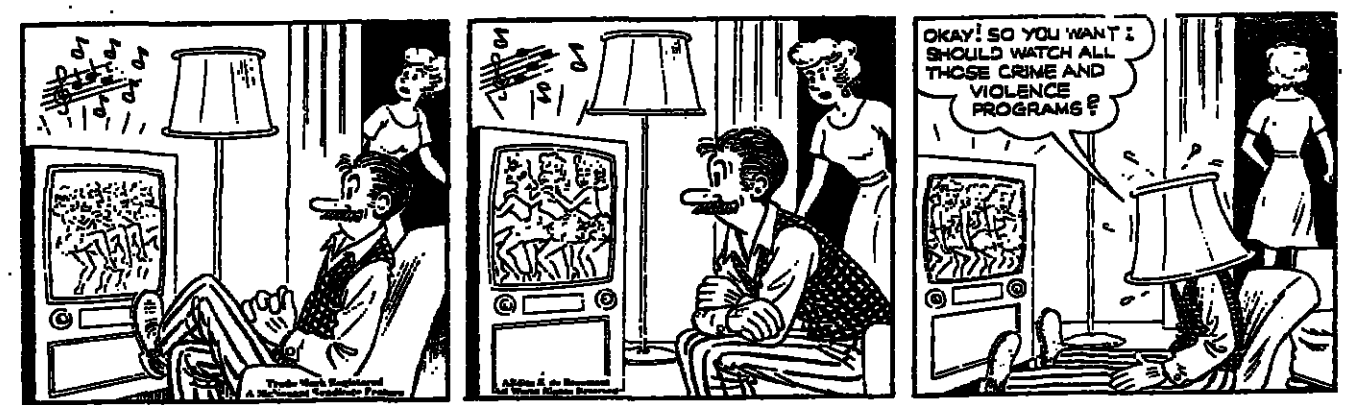
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE JUMBLE. NERVY WAGON ALKALI HOPPER  
Yesterday's Jumble: NERVY WAGON ALKALI HOPPER  
Answer: Seems to be an unpopular way of earning money these days—WORK

## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp







Hundreds of Sikhs detained for interrogation around the Golden Temple earlier this week.

## 141 leave Golden Temple but diehards continue fighting

AMRITSAR, India (R) — More than 140 people, including gunmen barricaded inside the Golden Temple for seven days, surrendered to Indian security forces Sunday, but the battle with militant Sikh separatists went on.

The surrender of 120 men, seven women and 14 children followed heavy overnight fighting as commando-led security forces using flares, tracer bullets and grenades tightened the noose on the militants.

But shortly after the 141 people came out with their hands up in response to a police ultimatum, the battle resumed.

Police say some of the top leaders of a bloody campaign for an independent Sikh homeland in the prosperous northern state of Punjab were among those inside the holiest Sikh shrine when the battle started last Monday.

But local journalists familiar with the separatist leaders said none was among those who surrendered.

One man who did come out said the militants would not give

up. Sukhdev Singh, who said he was a volunteer at one of the shrines inside the big complex of white marble and golden roofs, said the militants "are adamant on death rather than surrender."

S.S. Ray, the New Delhi-appointed governor of Punjab issued a statement from the state capital Chandigarh Saturday night offering them exactly that choice.

Three of the men who came out were suffering from bullet wounds. About 30 people, most of them separatists, have been killed since the siege started. Police said only three of their men had been wounded.

Punjab state police chief K.P.S. Gill, himself a Sikh, told reporters all those who surrendered would be treated as mili-

itants until proved otherwise. "Some of them dumped their guns on the debris inside the temple and surrendered," he told reporters.

"We will screen all of them and till proven otherwise, we will regard them as terrorists. They will be put through intensive interrogation," he said.

"In the heavy overnight fighting that preceded the surrender, the commando-led security forces of more than 3,000 men took two buildings on the fringe of the complex.

The gunmen re-opened fire from slits in two high towers following a mass surrender they appeared powerless to prevent after stopping people from leaving during previous police assaults.

Gill said the overnight operation had considerably consolidated the security force stranglehold. "Many major fortifications of the militants have been smashed," he said.

The security forces so far have been careful not to intrude on the

central part of the temple, keeping to the edges of the sprawling complex.

Memories are still vivid of a June 1984 army operation to root out separatists in which more than 1,000 people were killed and the temple seriously damaged.

Gill told reporters prominent militant Surjit Singh Painta was among those who surrendered, but he swallowed a poison pill and died in hospital.

Painta, once a promising middle distance runner, was wanted in connection with a Sikh separatist attack on a holiday crowd in New Delhi last October in which eight people were killed. He had a price of 100,000 rupees (\$8,000) on his head, a large amount in India.

Gill said another prominent militant, Jagir Singh, spokesman for a committee leading the separatist campaign, had been killed in the seven days of fighting, but did not say when.

Gill said at least two groups, numbering up to 20 gunmen, were still inside the temple.

### Americans sent Gorbachev 80,000 letters

MOSCOW (AP) — Americans sent more than 80,000 letters to Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev last year, and samples will be published in a book, a Soviet newspaper reported Saturday. Sovetskaya Kultura published excerpts of 13 letters from across the United States and an introduction that will be included in the book, which will be titled "Americans Write to Gorbachev." The letter excerpts mostly expressed the writers' concerns about world peace and the threat of nuclear war, but also touched on topics such as Stalinism and the aims of Socialism. Vitaly Korotich, editor of the weekly news magazine Ogonyok, described the American messages as "letters of hope."

### Bones found in police chief's yard, funeral held

FARMINGTON, New Hampshire (AP) — The remains of Russell Bean, whose bones were unearthed last month in the front yard of former Marlow Police Chief Robert Chambers, were buried following a weekend funeral service. The two dozen people attending Saturday's service at Pine Grove cemetery included Sylvia Chambers, who was married to Bean when he disappeared 10 years ago and who later married Chambers. He has been charged with second-degree murder in Bean's death, and she is seeking a divorce. Police dug up Bean's remains on March 14 but held them for examination until last week.

### 13 couples married in stadium

KENOSHA, Wisconsin (AP) — Attracted by the slogan, "We'll provide the diamond if you provide the bride," 13 couples married Saturday at Home Plate before a baseball game. The couples came from neighboring Illinois to avoid the expense or bother of an AIDS test, which has been mandatory in their home state since January 1. Players from the Kenosha Twins and the Rockford, Illinois, Expos minor league teams lined paths at Simmons Field that led the brides and grooms to a portable chapel at Home Plate. "This is to be entered into seriously, honourably, and wisely, and in this case, with good sportsmanship," Kenosha county court commissioner Jon Mason said to open the ceremony. Some brides wore traditional wedding gowns while others were dressed in more casual attire. One groom wore a black top hat and tuxedo, and next to him stood another prospective husband wearing an open collar shirt and slacks.

### Mother committed 2,257 crimes

CARDIFF, Wales (AP) — A young mother admitted in court that she committed 2,257 crimes in a four-year spree that netted 291 cars and other goods worth more than £1 million (over \$2 million). Sharon Head, 21, who wrote a 37-page confession after talking to police for 165 hours about her life of crime, was sentenced to 4½ years in prison Friday by Judge Martin Stephens at Cardiff Crown Court. "The catalogue of crimes you committed almost defies belief," the judge said. Head, who has a five-year-old son and three-year-old daughter, said in the confession that she became involved with a gang of criminals as a teen-ager. "All I can say is that I was a very stupid person and I am deeply sorry," she said. "I want to get all the crimes cleared up. I want to start afresh." Head was arrested after starting a series of fires in a house in Cardiff which she shared with a boyfriend after leaving her husband and children. She pleaded guilty to one charge of arson, four thefts and four burglaries and asked for 2,248 other offenses of theft, burglary, attempted burglary and stealing cars to be taken into consideration. After her arrest, Head was taken on a 48-hour tour of the counties surrounding London to compile a complete catalogue of her crimes and make sure nothing had been missed. Most of the crimes were in England and some in Wales.

## Hungarian Moscow students revolt

BUDAPEST (AP) — Unofficial political activists are pressing for a biggest voice in Hungary's affairs as the increasingly divided Communist leadership prepares to debate the party's role in society.

More than 200 activists and dissidents jammed into the cramped rear hall of a Budapest restaurant recently to draft a document demanding more political reforms.

"We want to show that there are other solutions," said Janos Kis, a leading spokesman for the "Network of Free Initiatives," a newly-formed confederation of unofficial political, social and environmental activist groups.

Kis, who was expelled from Hungary's Communist Party in the 1970s for "revisionist" writings, said distribution of the group's alternative document is planned to coincide with a key Communist Party conference opening May 20.

"We need a new constitution guaranteeing civil and political rights. We want new legal restrictions on the power of the party," Kis said.

Debate at the party conference is expected to pit reformists in the party leadership against hardliners worried about mounting pressure from independent political groups seeking official recognition and genuine pluralism in Hungary's one-party system.

Party officials say the conference could also determine the future of party leader Janos Kadar, who is increasingly blamed for the country's economic problems and for resisting political reforms.

A central committee meeting last week announced that the conference will debate changes in its national leadership, furthering speculation that Kadar may be asked to step down.

In increasing numbers, small independent groups are clamoring for more representation in Hungarian society.

In a related development a trade union of intellectual workers, called the Democratic Union of Scientific Workers, was formed in Budapest Saturday, the first new Hungarian union set up in 40 years, Hungarian radio reported.

## Moscow students revolt

MOSCOW (R) — Communist Party members at Moscow University revolted last week during an election of delegates to a major June Party conference on Kremlin reform, sources who were present said Sunday.

They said the hall erupted in a storm of protest when leaders of the meeting announced that university rector Anatoly Logunov and the head of the university party branch were the official candidates for the university's two delegates.

Shouts of "we want Gavrill Popov" rang out and the storm subsided only when his name was added to the candidate list. Popov, an economist, is a leading proponent of the reform drive of Kremlin Leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The election was conducted by secret ballot and Popov emerged as the strong winner with more than 90 per cent of the vote, the sources told Reuters.

Logunov, who adopted a middle-of-the-road stand when Moscow's outspoken party chief Boris Yeltsin was ousted last November, came second and will also be a delegate. The university party boss was eliminated, receiving just one per cent of the vote.

The party conference, which opens on June 28, is due to map out reforms to make Soviet society and the party itself more democratic. Ideas which have been floated include limited terms of

office and age limits for party and state officials.

Gorbachev, who is seeking a grass-roots mandate for his reform drive, has called on party organisations to ensure that rank-and-file members participate in delegate selection.

But as the process got underway last week, it was clear that many party bureaucrats were ignoring his appeal.

The newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya industriya reported Sunday that party officials in the Siberian city of Omsk presented their list of candidates Thursday and rushed it through without allowing time for discussion.

Popov, who writes frequently in the press, told the party youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda that although democratic procedures won out at university elections, Moscow party officials had brazenly flouted Gorbachev's call.

"I of course expected that the (party) apparatus would not give up their delegate list without a fight," he said.

"But such unpardonable, insolent and flagrant unwillingness to recognise the opinion of rank-and-file communists and such efforts to ignore this opinion I have not seen before, even in the worst times of stagnation."

Their accountability to the public is likely to be increased by changes adopted at the party conference, the first such meeting since 1941.

## Aquino refuses to budge despite Marcos' pledge

MANILA (AP) — President Corason Aquino ruled out allowing Ferdinand Marcos to return for his mother's funeral, despite a pledge Saturday by the ousted president to support the government and prevent a new coup attempt by his followers.

The government also said Saturday that Marcos must repay the billions of dollars in state funds he allegedly stole during his 20 years in power before he can come home from exile in Hawaii, and ordered its consulate in Hawaii to block his return.

About 5,000 people rallied Saturday to demand that Marcos be allowed to attend the funeral of his mother, Josefa Edralin-Marcos, who died May 4. She was 95. No date for the funeral has been set. Family members have been hoping Aquino would change her mind and allow Mar-

cos to return to the Philippines. In a statement read by telephone from Hawaii by Marcos spokesman Gemmo Trinidad, the former president promised that he would not exploit his return to undermine her government.

"I reiterate that I oppose violence, that I have no intention of mounting a coup d'etat or causing a civil war," said the Marcos statement, broadcast by Manila radio stations. "I, therefore, advise my supporters and those who are fighting for the very same democratic principles that I stand for not to engage in any disruptive and more violent activities."

But in a telegram to the Philippine consulate in Honolulu, the presidential palace said Aquino remained convinced that Marcos' return would undermine national security.

## Yugoslavia gets new president

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia got a new state president, 61-year-old former Vice-President and Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic, Sunday under the country's system of annual rotation of the post.

Stane Dolanc, 63, who fought with Josip Broz Tito's partisans in World War II and became a close aide of the late leader, was named vice-president.

Both men are members of the state presidency, a collective head of state comprising representatives of Yugoslavia's eight republics and provinces as well as the Communist Party chief.

Under the system each region takes a turn by rotation in the two offices. Tito died in 1980.

Yugoslavia, a non-aligned communist state, is in the throes of a serious economic crisis, including 152 per cent inflation and a \$21 billion foreign debt.

The country's two richest regions, Slovenia and Croatia, called for a no-confidence vote in the government of Prime Minister Branko Mikulic in parliament Saturday but the motion was rejected.

Dizdarevic, a Muslim from Bosnia, served as foreign minister from May 1984 until last September, when former Vice-President Hamdija Pozderac resigned from his post over a multi-million dollar financial scandal.

The Dizdarevic and Pozderac families were the most powerful political clans in the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Analysts said Pozderac's downfall had improved Dizdarevic's political fortunes.

## Contra rebels face 'disintegration'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nicaraguan Contras, poorly supplied and politically divided, may face disintegration, with impact beyond Nicaragua's borders, according to U.S. officials.

Less than two months after the rebels signed a temporary cease-fire agreement with Nicaragua's leftist government, U.S. experts on Central America say the contra's future seems bleak for a variety of reasons.

Up to 3,000 rebels, denied delivery of U.S. humanitarian aid shipments, have fled across the Nicaraguan border into Honduras in search for food.

## Blackouts, blasts greet Pope in Lima

LIMA (AP) — Pope John Paul II arrived Saturday in the poor, terrorist-ravaged nation of Peru and expressed sympathy for "the huge multitude that has experienced grief, violence, abandonment and hunger."

Echoing a theme he voiced in Bolivia and Uruguay, the Pope opened the third leg of his South American tour by calling on its citizenry to build a more just society in a hungry nation.

Scattered blackouts attributed to leftist sabotage hit metropolitan Lima while the Pope was addressing priests, nuns and seminary students but did not affect the downtown area surrounding the colonial-era cathedral where he was.

Outside the cathedral in Lima's central plaza the Pope consecrated a Peruvian version of the Virgin Mary. Tens of thousands

of people cheered, waved white handkerchiefs and shouted, "Viva." Then the Pontiff retired for the night in the Vatican embassy.

Small dynamite charges exploded in at least four spots in the city during Saturday night's Papal activities, but police said no one was hurt. Authorities attributed the blasts to insurgents.

The Vatican says Pope John Paul II's tour of Paraguay will proceed Monday as planned after the country's authoritarian government backed off on its bid to block a Papal meeting with opposition leaders.

The Pontiff departs May 18 for Rome.

In the capital of Lima, President Alan Garcia welcomed the pontiff to the airport and urged him to reach out to "those who are sick with hate and who kill

and destroy with violence."

The Pope arrived hours after 60 leftist rebels firebombed a Lima hotel that serves as headquarters of the Papal press center. Earlier, guerrillas ambushed an army convoy near a mountain town and killed three soldiers.

A military intelligence officer, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said two people posing as policemen and carrying automatic rifles were arrested on the papal motorcade route from the airport to downtown. He said there was an order to shoot and kill any armed suspect near the Pope.

Earlier in the day, some 20 women disrupted a mass in a Roman Catholic church in Lima and appealed in the Pope's name for respect for the rights of leftist rebels held in local prisons.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Martens wins confidence vote

BRUSSELS (AP) — The centre-left Belgian government, which was sworn in last Monday, easily won its first vote of confidence early Sunday. After a 35-hour debate on the coalition's programme of continued austerity and increased decentralisation, the government led by Wilfried Martens won the confidence of house of representatives members by 140 against 65 and one abstention. Six legislators were absent. The lower house has 212 members. Only four members of Martens' five-party coalition defected. It only needed a simple majority (107 votes) this time but it will need two thirds of the votes to change the constitution — its major goal aimed at settling the old language feud opposing Dutch-speaking Flemings and Francophones. This is regarded as the first crucial test for Martens' team. It is scheduled before the summer recess in August. In this respect, the defection of only four members of its majority was considered encouraging by political observers. It holds 150 of the house seats.

### Red Army demands release of Shibata

TOKYO (AP) — Red Army members staked out in North Korea demanded that Japanese authorities release a co-member arrested recently or face a "firing reprisal," the nationally circulated Yomiuri Shimbun reported in its Sunday edition. In a telex dispatched Saturday to Yomiuri's Tokyo headquarters, the extremist group said that Yasuhiro Shibata, an alleged Red Army faction member, went to Japan "to pioneer the way for us to return." Unless the Japanese government and police took immediate action to release Shibata, the Red Army was prepared to retaliate, faction members said in a message titled, "an urgent statement on the unfair arrest of comrade Yasuhiro Shibata." The group also claimed that Japanese authorities were "repressing" groups in Japan sympathetic to the Red Army cause and demanded that such action be ceased on threat of reprisal, Yomiuri reported in both its Japanese and English-language editions. On May 6, police arrested Shibata. 34, one of nine alleged Red Army extremists suspected of taking part in the 1970 hijacking of a Japan Air Lines passenger jet to North Korea, near his Tokyo apartment. At the time, Shibata was carrying a passport issued in the name of Akira Nakao, a Japanese who had assumed North Korean citizenship and was residing in his adopted country.

### Tanzania expels six Zanzibar politicians

DAR ES SALAAM (AP) — The ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) has expelled six top Zanzibari politicians, accusing them of undermining the semi-autonomous island's 24-year-old union with mainland Tanzania. The expulsions from the

party mean the six automatically lose government positions in this one-party state, according to a spokesman for the party's national executive committee, who spoke to reporters Saturday. He said the party was expelling Seif Shariff Hamad, a member of the powerful committee, former cabinet minister Soud Yusuf Mgeni, former deputy minister Rashid Mohammad Hamad, Suleiman Hamad, who was deputy speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, and Shaaban Mlo and Ali Haji Pandu, both former committee members. The spokesman said the six, "in collaboration with external forces opposed to the Tanzania union government," had encouraged separatist feelings by belittling the party's image and the leadership of retired President Julius Nyerere, who still heads the party.

### Death toll rises in Mexican collapse

AGUASCALIENTES, Mexico (AP) — Army and civilian rescuers chipped away at concrete slabs to try to reach two people still missing in a building collapse that killed at least 15 people, officials said. A state communique said that the death toll from Thursday's collapse rose to 15 Saturday and may go as high as 17. The Red Cross listed 19 dead, said spokesman Juan Diaz Andrade. Rescuers believe they have located the body of one of the missing and believe the second also is dead, said the communique issued Saturday. Fifty-seven people were injured in the accident and 12 of them hospitalised, the report said. The governor of Aguascalientes, Miguel Angel Barbaena Vega, visited the site Saturday and said an investigation to determine why the four-storey building collapsed will be stepped up Monday.

### Sri Lankan rebels kill 5

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan Marxist guerrillas, with whom the government thought it had made peace, killed five people in overnight attacks on ruling party election candidates, police said Sunday. They said all the attacks by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP: people's liberation front) were in the southern district of Matara. Between 25 and 30 gunmen attacked the home at Lenawa of a local election candidate of the ruling United National Party. Two policemen and two security officers were killed in the gunbattle that followed. Earlier, at Kotawila, ruling party candidate G. Nandapala was shot dead. Another ruling party candidate escaped unhurt in an attack on his house but three people suffered serious stab wounds in the incident, police said. All the candidates are standing in June 9 elections of a provincial council in the south. The JVP is opposed to last July's Indian-Sri Lankan accord aimed at ending a Tamil separatist rebellion. The setting up of elected provincial councils is a key element in the pact.

## Emergency declared in north Ethiopia

NAIROBI (R) — The Ethiopian government declared a state of emergency Saturday in the northern provinces of Tigray and Eritrea, where rebels have scored a series of successes against government troops since early March.

State-run Addis Ababa radio, monitored in Nairobi, said Ethiopia's state council, the supreme authority when parliament is in recess, imposed the state of emergency at a meeting chaired by President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Under the proclamation, President Mengistu will appoint special administrators to run the provinces with the help of military and security councils, the radio added.

The councils would "seek ways of overcoming the problems in Eritrea and Tigray and ensuring that peace and security prevail," it added.

The radio listed the districts covered by the state of emergency, including many areas recently captured by the rebel Tigray and Eritrean People's Liberation Fronts (TPLF and EPLF).

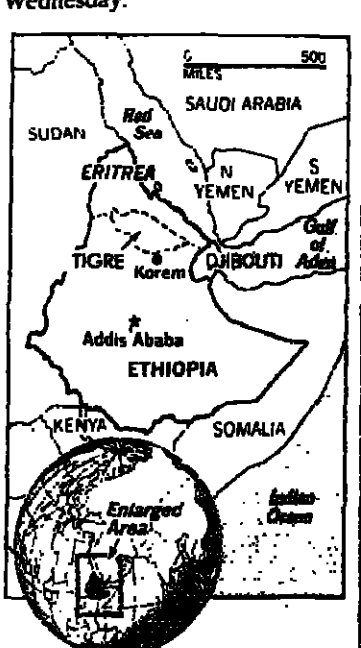
In Tigray, the government



Mengistu Haile Mariam

state of emergency between sessions of parliament but it does not elaborate on what a state of emergency entails.

Addis Ababa radio said Friday that the Ethiopian army beat off an EPLF attack on the town Wednesday.



holds only the provincial capital Mekele and a few garrisons on the main road running north-south through the province.

In Eritrea, the rebels hold most of the western and northwestern districts and are also active in the countryside around government-held towns.

Ethiopia's civilian constitution, adopted last September, says the council of state may proclaim a